

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 139

For Period

1 - 15 September

1949

<u>SECTION</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
I	GENERAL	1
II	PREVENTIVE MEDICINE	8
III	NURSING AFFAIRS	11
IV	VETERINARY AFFAIRS	12
V	SUPPLY	13
VI	NARCOTIC CONTROL	15
VII	WELFARE	16
VIII	SOCIAL SECURITY	18
IX	MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT	19

REGULAR I

SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

22 - 27 August

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Public Sanitation Bureau				
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No. 872	Re: State Subsidy to Mental Hospitals in the fiscal year of 1949.	All prefectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No. 876	Re: Examination of Imported Food.	"	"
Aug. 24	Ei-hatsu No. 881	Re: Report of Clinical Research of Streptomycin.	"	"
Aug. 22	Ei-hatsu No. 884	Re: Prize contest of scenarios for magic lantern and wall maps for nutritive guidance.	Heads of Health Divisions of all prefectural governors.	"
Aug. 27	Ei-hatsu No. 891	Re: Second general examination of manufacturing and handling of ice-candies.	All prefectural governors.	"
Medical Affairs Bureau				+or,
Aug. 24	I-hatsu No. 708	Re: Names of the Special Treatment Department.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau				
Aug. 24	Yaku-hatsu No. 1493	Re: Distribution of Laborers' rubber footgears, in the Sanitary Goods Department, for the 2nd Quarter of the fiscal year of 1949.	"	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 25	Yaku-hatsu No. 1509	Re: Decision of the quantities allotted of "cotton bandages outside of the standardized goods" and "gauze for pregnant women's use".	"	"
Aug. 25	Yaku-hatsu No. 1510	Re: Manufacturing of biological preparations.	"	"
Aug. 23	Yaku-shu, No. 613	Re: Handlings concerning the manufacturing of fly-killing liquid and fly-paper with arsenic as their main ingredient.	"	"
Aug. 25	Yaku-shu No. 625	Re: Handling of fly-paper containing arsenic control over aseto-sulfamine injections.	"	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Social Affairs Bureau				
Aug. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1348	Re: Distribution of footgears for the 2nd Quarter.	Governors, Tokyo & 2 other prefs.	Director, Social Af-fairs Bureau
Aug. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1352	Re: Allocation of footgears for the 1st quarter.	Governors, Akita & 2 other prefs.	"
Aug. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1353	Re: Excess over the standard amount of relief under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Aug. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 1354	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods for disasters.	Governor, Saga Pref.	"
Aug. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 1356	Re: Distribution of LARA relief goods.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Aug. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 1357	Re: Extent of expenses disbursed for protective facilities, etc., under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 1358	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and of the State liability for the expenses of foundations.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	"
Aug. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 1359	Re: Protection to the needy persons living in National Hospitals and Sanatoriums.	Governor, Nagasaki Pref.	"
Aug. 24	Sha-hatsu No. 1360	Re: Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law and liability for the National Subsidy to the expenses of equipments.	Governor, Fukui Pref.	"
Aug. 25	Sha-hatsu No. 1361	Re: Prohibition of additional post according to National Public Service Law.	Governor, Tottori Pref.	"
Aug. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1363	Re: Consultation on the approval of continuation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tochigi Pref.	"
Aug. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1364	Re: Application for the approval of establishment of water-work charges to the Cities, Towns & Villages with water-work facilities, among the standard amounts of daily life security expenses under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Yamanashi Pref.	Director, Social Af-fairs Bureau
Aug. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1365	Re: Application for the excess over the standard amount of daily life security expenses under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

DateSocial Affairs Bureau

Aug. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1366	Re:	Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the foundation expenses.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	Director, Social Af- fairs Bureau.
Aug. 26	Sha-hatsu No. 1367	Re:	Guidances to and inspections of the Enforcement of Daily Life Security Law, and the Business of Enforcement of Disaster Relief Law in Hoku- riku Earthquakes.	Governor, Ishikawa Pref.	"
Aug. 27	Sha-hatsu No. 1368	Re:	Consultation on the approval of foundation of protective facilities under Daily Life Security Law, and liability for the National Subsidy to the foundation expenses.	Governor, Wakayama Pref.	"
Aug. 22	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 206	Re:	Allocation of chemical pre- parations for the operation of work-providing facilities.	All pre- fectoral governors.	"
Aug. 25	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 207	Re:	Investigations of the condi- tions of being protected of the needy persons.	"	"
Aug. 27	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 208	Re:	Recommendation of Consumers' Livelihood Co-operative Association.	"	"

Children's Bureau

Aug. 25	Ji-hatsu No. 702	Re:	Allocation of petroleum products for vessels for September.	Governor, Osaka Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
Aug. 26	Ji-hatsu No. 707	Re:	Request for the support to the 1st All Japan Juvenile Reformatories Baseball Championship.	Governors, Osaka & 16 other prefs.	"
Aug. 28	Ji-hatsu No. 708	Re:	UNICEF relief goods for children.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
Aug. 27	Ji-hi- No. 31	Re:	Successor to President of Shutoku-Gakuin.	Director, Welfare Div., Osaka Pref.	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

Aug. 22	En-shi No. 956	Re:	Establishment of Standard amounts of the 4th advances from life-reconstruction fund.	All pre- fectoral governors.	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau.
Aug. 22	Engo No. 959	Re:	Expenses of sending under guard of demobilized patients and repatriated patients.	Heads of Welfare Divisions of all the pre- fectoral governors.	"
Aug. 23	En-i No. 963	Re:	Supply of medicament for the medical cares in the repatriate trains.	Governor, Aomori Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Aug. 23	En-butсу No. 966	Re: Paid sale of disused shoes and boots kept by Sasebo Repatriation Reception Center.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other prefs.	Director, Repatriation Bureau
Aug. 24	En-shi No. 968	Re: Consolidation of dwelling-houses for the repatriates from abroad in the fiscal year of 1949.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
Aug. 24	Engo No. 979	Re: Publicity of means of communication from non-repatriates families, and issue of family identification card.	"	"
Aug. 24	Fn-butсу No. 980	Re: Transfer of goods following the closing of Moji Reception Center.	Governor, Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 26	En-butсу No. 981	Re: Unpaid disposal of U.S.A. Military Uniforms.	Governors, Kanagawa & Shizuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 26	En-butсу No. 982	Re: Unpaid disposal of U.S.A. Military Uniforms and necessities.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 26	Engo No. 984	Re: Shipment of Ryukyu people's properties left behind.	Governor, Miyagi Pref.	"
Aug. 24	Ichifuku No. 3023	Re: Delivery of shares by National Treasury in the Care Section expenses to Local Care Section in fiscal year of 1949.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Demobilization Bureau.
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Aug. 17	Ei-butсу No. 852	Re: Enforcement of the Law amending Part of Eugenic Protection Law.	"	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Aug. 20	Ei-hatsu No. 867	Re: Points of the Examination of germ-carriers following the counter-measures for Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Digestive Organs.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 18	I-hatsu No. 689	Re: Contract of Medical Cares with Social Insurance.	Heads of Medical Branches, Directors of National Hospitals, Sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
Aug. 18	I-hatsu No. 690	Re: Handling of the Claims for Medical Fees of National Hospitals & Sanatoriums.	"	"
<u>Pharmaceutical & Supply Bureau</u>				
Aug. 18	Yaku-hatsu No. 1441	Re: Control over Forged Imported Medicines.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
Aug. 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 1447	Re: Allocation of the 2nd B Class clothings (gunte) for Laborers in the Fiscal Year of 1948.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Aug. 16	Yaku-hatsu No. 1448	Re: Dicision of Quantities to be allotted of the 3rd Imported Sanitary Materials.	"	"
Aug. 18	Yaku-hatsu No. 1458	Re: Distribution of Powdered Soap for Medical Use.	"	"
Aug. 20	Yaku-hatsu No. 1470	Re: Approval of manufacturing of the Medical drugs outside of the official compendium (yuno-hana).	"	"
Aug. 20	Yaku-hatsu No. 1471	Re: Investigation of Programme of growth of medical plants for the fiscal year of 1950.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Aug. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1301	Re: Sending of Certificates of allocation of the Demanders of Cokes for use of Manufacturing of Artificial Limbs for the 2nd Quarter of the Fiscal year of 1949.	Governor, of Miyazaki Prefecture	Director Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1304	Re: Establishment of Homes for vagrants and state liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor of Osaka-fu.	"
Aug. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1305	Re: Excess Allowance over the Standard Amount of Living Aids according to Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Kochi Prefecture.	"
Aug. 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1306	Re: Excess Allowance over the Standard Amount of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law (Artificial Limbs) to the Needy War-wounded.	Governor of Hokkaido.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1313	Re: Distribution of clothings of the IARA relief Materials.	Governor of Tokyo.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1319	Re: Application for the Excess over Standard Amount of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Fukuoka Pref.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1320	Re: Execution of Guiding Inspection of Distribution of IARA Relief Materials.	Governor of Iwate & other 3 Prefs.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1322	Re: Consultation on the Approval for Establishment of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law and State Liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor of Shiga Pref.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
	<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>			
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1323	Re: Consultation on the Approval for Establishment of Protection Facilities under Daily Life Security Law and State Liability for the Establishment Expenses.	Governor of Chiba Pref.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1324	Re: "	Governor of Oita Pref.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1325	Re: "	Governor of Fukushima Pref.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1326	Re: Consultation on the approval of continuation of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Toyama Pref.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1327	Re: "	Governor of Hokkaido	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1328	Re: Approval of Establishment of Water-work Charge among the Standard Amounts of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law to Cities, Towns and Villages Equipped with Water-works.	Governor of Akita Pref.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1329	Re: Consultation of Approval of Protective Facilities under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Kyoto-fu.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1330	Re: Consultation on the Expenses of Inspective Organ of Medical Cares under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Osaka-fu	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1331	Re: Consultation on the Approval of Protective Facilities under the provision of Article 7 of Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture.	"
Aug. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1332	Re: Opening of Conferences of Kanto District Welfare Commissioners and Children Committees Classified by Blocs.	Governor of Tokyo & 7 other pref.	"
Aug. 19	Sha-hatsu No. 1334	Re: Allowance in Lump Sum of Living Aids under Daily Life Security Law.	Governor of Aichi Pref.	"
	<u>Children's Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15	Ji-hatsu No. 678	Re: Application for Designation of Training Institutes of Nurses.	Governor of Iwate & 5 other Prefs.	Director, Children's Bureau
Aug. 19	Ji-hatsu No. 690	Re: Distribution of 28-inch Bicycles for Transportation.	Governor of Shizuoka & 6 other Prefs.	"
	<u>Insurance Bureau</u>			
Aug. 15	Ho-hatsu	Re: Preparation of Welfare Pension Insurance Benefit Statistics Cards.	Governors of the urban & local Prefs.	Director, Insurance Bureau

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
	Repatriation Relief Agency			
Aug. 16	En-butсу No. 924	Re: Preferential Distribution of Rubber foot-gears to the Repatriates.	Governors of the urban and local Prefs.	Director, Relief Bureau
Aug. 16	En-butсу No. 928	Re: Pay-disposal of the Disused and Cast-off and those to be Repaired among the clothings kept by Repatriation Relief Agency.	Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture	"
Aug. 17	En-butсу No. 932	Re: Application for Delivery of State's Share in Business Expenses of Emergency Relief Expenses Required for the Receipt of the Repatriates with no Relatives from Sagalien.	Governors of Hokkaido and 7 other Prefs.	"
Aug. 17	En-butсу No. 933	Re: State Liability for Guiding Expenses of Livelihood Funds Advancing Work for the Needy Persons.	Governors of the urban & local Prefs.	"
Aug. 17	En-butсу No. 934	Re: Supply of Purchasing Expenses of Fuels for the Repatriates from Abroad to pass Winter.	Governor of Hokkaido	"
Aug. 17	En-go No. 936	Re: Dispatch of Prefectural Personnel to the Landing Places.	Governors of the urban & local Prefs.	"
Aug. 18	En-go No. 939	Re: Authentication of the Fact of Repatriation	Governor of Kagoshima Pref.	"
Aug. 18	En-go No. 941	Re: Relief at Stations (in Trains) after Enforcement of Cabinet Order, No. 300.	Governors of the urban & local Prefs.	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 943	Re: Supply of Medicaments for Medical Cares in the Repatriate Trains.	Governor of Aichi Pref.	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 944	Re:	Governor of Kyoto-fu	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 945	Re:	Governor of Kumamoto Pref.	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 946	Re:	Governor of Yamaguchi Pref.	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 947	Re:	Governor of Hokkaido	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 948	Re:	Governor of Niigata Pref.	"
Aug. 19	En-I No. 949	Re:	Governor of Miyagi Pref.	"
Aug. 19	En-go No. 950	Re: Sending of List of Koreans obtained Approval of Repatriation by GHQ.	Governors of Tokyo & 17 other Prefs.	"

Date	File No.	Subject	To	From
	Repatriation Relief Bureau			
Aug. 20	En-shi No. 954	Re: Opening of Research Council of Welfare Commissioners on Repatriation Relief.	Governors of Director, the urban . . . of Relief & local Prefs.	
Aug. 18	Ichi-fuku No. 3007	Re: Expenses of Escorting Demo- bilized Patients & Special Repatriate Patients.	Director of Civil Welfare Divisions of the urban & local Prefs.	Director of Demobiliza- tion Bureau
Aug. 18	Ichi-fuku No. 3008	Re: Special Cases of Dealing of Demobilized Patients.	"	"

SECTION II

PFFVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Poliomyelitis

The following news release from The American Medical Association on the subject of poliomyelitis makes pertinent recommendations for dealing with a threat of widespread poliomyelitis. Since the poliomyelitis season has not yet ended in Japan the contents of the news release are still pertinent and timely. Therefore, it is reproduced in full below for the information of all health officers.

It is suggested that the source of this information together with the information contained in the article be widely publicized among the Japanese public, all prefectural and city health departments, health centers, medical associations, and other groups interested, to the betterment of public health in general and the control of poliomyelitis in particular.

* * * * *

"AMA MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMBATING SPREAD OF POLIO"

CHICAGO -- Recommendations for dealing with the threat of widespread infantile paralysis are contained in an editorial in the current (August 20) Journal of the American Medical Association.

The editorial while offering suggestions for preventing the spread of poliomyelitis also speaks against disturbing or altering unnecessarily the normal pattern of life in the community.

"Whatever is done to upset the usual routine of children in a household or of adults in their habits is likely to bring more trouble than good as far as control of infantile paralysis is concerned," says the editorial.

It points out that the incubation period is seven to 14 days but may be as short as three days or as long as 45 days. The disease may be spread by contact through discharges from the mouth, body wastes and flies. It adds in part:

"During an epidemic infection is highly prevalent, but only a limited number of cases are clinically identifiable. For every known case between 10 and 100 persons have inapparent infection. Examination of the spinal fluid is an important although not specific diagnostic procedure. The period of greatest communicability is the latter part of the incubation period and the first week of acute illness."

"At least three groups of strains of poliomyelitis virus are now known, and infection with any one of these may or may not render the person infected immune to attack from the other two. Susceptibility to infection is general. Thus far the known vaccines, drugs, serums or antibiotics are without specific value against the disease."

"The expectancy with regard to permanent crippling at the time of onset indicates that about 50 percent will ultimately emerge free, about 25 percent will have mild physical limitations, about 15 percent will have severe crippling and about 5 to 10 percent will die. Pregnant women are probably not more susceptible to poliomyelitis than other persons. Children born to women who have poliomyelitis during pregnancy or labor are normal. Fatigue in the early stage of poliomyelitis may influence adversely the extent of paralysis. Children should be prevented from becoming overfatigued during the poliomyelitis season.

"The following points are stressed among the recommended epidemic measures:

- "1. General notice to physicians of the prevalence or increase of incidence of the disease, description of usual characteristics of onset and necessity of diagnosis and medical care, particularly for bed rest, and information to the public at large on similar matters.
- "2. Isolation in bed of all children with fever pending diagnosis.
- "3. Education in such technique of bedside nursing as will prevent distribution of infectious discharges to others from patients isolated at home.
- "4. Postponement of elective nose or throat operations or dental extractions.
- "5. Avoidance of excessive physical strain.
- "6. Avoidance of unnecessary travel and visiting especially of children during high prevalence of the infection.

"Patients with acute poliomyelitis are admissible to a general hospital if appropriate isolation precautions are employed. Isolation procedures used for the care of patients with acute poliomyelitis are similar to techniques used in the hospital care of other communicable diseases. Patients may be cared for at home if home facilities and medically supervised care are adequate.

"Public and private schools should not be closed during an outbreak of poliomyelitis nor their opening delayed except for specific reasons. Schools to which children are transported in buses from widely separated areas or boarding schools, excluding colleges and universities, should delay opening sessions if an outbreak of poliomyelitis exists in the area where the school is located. Summer camps should open as usual unless there is an outbreak of poliomyelitis in the area in which the camp is located. Places of recreation and amusement need not be closed; however, the attendance of children at such places should be discouraged.

"These recommendations were motivated by the desire to avoid as far as possible the effect of disturbing or altering unnecessarily the normal pattern of life in the community."

Public Health and Welfare Information

The Information Unit, Ministry of Welfare, has prepared a schedule of proposed information activities for the third quarter of 1949 covering the months, October, November and December. (See Inclosure No. 1).

This schedule indicates the subjects on which release of information is desired by each Ministerial Bureau, and the month in which emphasis should be placed. This schedule is designed to serve as a guide to the prefectural health and welfare departments in planning their information programs. It may, however, be modified to meet existing conditions at prefectural and local levels.

Copies of this schedule written in Japanese together with descriptive details of each subject for the month of October have been distributed to all prefectural health and welfare departments. Descriptive details of subjects for November and December are being prepared and will be distributed at a later date.

Licensing of Biologics Manufacturing Laboratories

Reference Section II, Weekly Bulletin, Numbers 104, 105, 106, 110, 112, 118, 119, 122 and 129.

The use of Japanese produced biologic products was suspended in December 1948. This suspension and the legal expiration of all manufacturing licenses in January 1949 automatically resulted in the closure of all biologics product laboratories.

A Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG 98, dated 12 April 1949, established criteria for issuing licenses to laboratories producing biologic products. This memorandum approved the immediate issuance of licenses to 11 laboratories and established provisions for issuing licenses to four others within a short period of time. All other laboratories still remain closed. (Twenty-eight laboratories).

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8, entitled "Regulations for the Control and Manufacture and Assay of Biologic Products" dated 21 February 1949, defines a biologic product as "any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin or analogous product applicable to the diagnosis, prevention, treatment or cure of diseases or injuries of man". The laboratories which are licensed for production at the present time are those producing the more common, more efficacious biologics required for use under the provisions of the Preventive Vaccination Law. In order to expedite the issuance of licenses to other laboratories a superficial division into four groups has been devised. These groups are based upon the type of biologic product produced according to the definition of a biologic product.

GROUP I. Those biologic products covered in the Preventive Vaccination Law and/or for which specific minimum requirements are, or have been, issued. All products of this group must be assayed by, or under the supervision of the National Institute of Health prior to release for distribution. Procedures for the control of these products and for the issuance of licenses to the laboratories producing them were established in PHMJG 98.

GROUP II. Biologic products of the diagnostic antigen or serum type such as antigens for use in tests for venereal disease, blood grouping sera, immune sera, bacterial suspensions for use in the Widal Test, etc.

The establishment of specific minimum requirements for each product of this category will require a long period of time. General requirements for this group of products, in addition to those already established for all biologic products, will be established in the immediate future. Laboratories desiring to produce products of this category can apply for licenses, undergo inspection, and if found to fulfill the fundamental requirements for licensing, as stated in Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8, and "Guiding Principles for the Manufacture of Biologic Products" and PHMJG 98, licenses will be issued as rapidly as processing is completed. Each laboratory will be required to assay each lot of each product of this type produced and submit detailed production protocols and protocols of assay, together with samples of each lot of each product to the National Institute of Health for approval prior to the release of each lot of the product for use. The Director of the National Institute of Health may release each lot of material for use on the basis of the data submitted by the manufacturer or he may require at his discretion that the material be assayed by the National Institute of Health.

GROUP III. Biologic products for which specific minimum requirements have not been promulgated, for which official standards of potency do not exist, but which may be assayed under the provisions of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8 and "Guiding Principles for the Manufacture of Biologic Products" for sterility, safety, purity, identity, and pyrogenicity, where applicable. Examples of products of this category are Schwartzmann's filtrate, AO vaccine, and Streptococcus Toxoid. Many products of this category are undoubtedly of questionable efficacy. The Ministry of Welfare will enforce criteria which have been established in order to determine whether production of these products can be permitted. Laboratories desiring to produce the products of this category should apply for licenses. If the laboratory can fulfill the requirements necessary for the issuance of licenses it may be permitted to resume production. It will however be necessary for these laboratories to meet all criteria specified in PHMJG 98 including the submission of samples for assay prior to the actual issuance of licenses by the Ministry of Welfare.

The National Institute of Health cannot establish potency standards for all products of this group at the present time. If the product in question passes sterility, purity, identity, safety and pyrogenicity tests, where applicable, and if the efficacy of the product is questionable, or not known, the Ministry of Welfare may issue a temporary production license. At the same time it will appoint a committee to undertake a clinical evaluation of the product. If at the end of a specified period

of time the product has been demonstrated to be of no value the license will be suspended and the product taken off the market. If the product is definitely demonstrated to be of value, specific minimum requirements will be issued and the product changed from Group III category to Group I category.

GROUP IV. Biologic products such as normal human plasma, normal human serum, citrated normal human whole blood and human blood derivatives. Specific minimum requirements for each product, known to be of this group, are in process of preparation at the present time. The nature of this type product is such that it would be impractical to require that each lot of each product be sent to the National Institute of Health for assay. The manufacturing, or processing laboratory will be required to comply with the minimum requirements by carrying out the assay of the product under the supervision of the National Institute of Health.

One example of the difficulty encountered in the assay of this type product is that each bleeding of normal human whole blood constitutes a "lot" of product. The manufacturer will be required to assay each lot for sterility, freedom from venereal disease, blood group and sub-types, etc., specific labeling and storage requirements, and specific requirements for the care of equipment in the processing of the material will be enforced. Minimum requirements for this group of products will apply only to those laboratories preparing products for commercial and/or other distribution. They are not intended to include hospital laboratories.

Laboratories desiring to produce products of this category should apply for licenses. If they are able to meet the requirements necessary for licensing, licenses will be issued.

In mid-August the Ministry of Welfare sent the above general information, to Prefectural Governors and Biologics Manufacturers. It is duplicated here for the information of all persons concerned in order to aid in the solution of any misunderstandings which may arise.

Japanese B Encephalitis Control Measures

Observations of Japanese B Encephalitis control measures in the field indicates a serious deficiency both in the application of mosquito control techniques and materials being used. In some cases control measures in and about the house where a case has occurred merely consists of very incomplete application of a cresol solution within the house together with the slipshod cleaning of ditches and cutting of weeds in the neighborhood.

The objective is to eliminate all adult and larval forms of mosquitoes, flies, mites, fleas and other household insects in the homes where cases have occurred as well as in and around all adjoining houses for a distance of not less than 50 meters. This requires proper and thorough application of 5% residual effect DDT spray in kerosene in the homes where cases have occurred and in all other houses within a radius of 50 meters. Addition of 2% cresol to the DDT spray will do no harm but its value is questionable. It is emphasized that the primary objective of treating houses where cases have occurred is to destroy all insects and maintain an insect free environment for the remainder of the insect season.

Since mosquitoes are known to be vectors of Japanese B encephalitis thorough and complete larvacidal control measures must be carried out over a radius of not less than one kilometer from the house where the case has occurred.

Civil Affairs personnel should give all possible assistance to the Japanese health officials in order to insure that maximum efforts are made by the Japanese and that the techniques employed are effective.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Nursing Conferences

On 15 and 16 September the Ministry of Welfare, Nursing Section, held a conference for chief nurses of prefectural health departments. The purpose of this conference was to give guidance in the establishment and development of nursing divisions or sections in prefectural health departments. Civil affairs nurses should

give assistance to prefectural personnel in the formation of these sections in areas where they do not exist in order that nursing affairs activities can be planned and carried out through these sections under the guidance of the regional civil affairs nurses.

On 5, 6 and 7 October a conference for the presidents of the prefectural branch organizations of the Japan Midwife, Public Health Nurse and Clinical Nurse Association will be held in Tokyo under the auspices of the National Association. The purpose of this meeting is three fold:

1. To study the Association constitution.
2. To discuss the duties and functions of the prefectural branch associations.
3. To gain a clearer understanding of the functions of democratic organizations for women.

Detailed information regarding this conference will be sent to the presidents of the regional associations by the national organization.

Between the 17 - 20 October a conference for public health nursing leaders will be held in Hakone; representatives to the conference should be sent from the prefectural health departments, prefectural health insurance federations or health centers. This meeting has been planned primarily for public health nursing leaders with the hope that it will serve as a means to plan public health nursing programs and discuss common problems. Detailed information regarding this conference will be sent to the prefectural health departments.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalomyelitis

During the period 1 Jan - 9 Sep 1949, a grand total of 126 cases of equine encephalomyelitis have been reported and classified into 47 confirmed positive cases and 79 suspects.

Swine Diseases

During the period of 1 January - 9 September 1949, totals of 383 cases of swine cholera and 828 cases of swine erysipelas have been reported. Miyagi Prefecture continues to have the greatest incidence of swine cholera reporting 51 new cases during 3 - 9 September 1949.

Current Report on Rabies

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies for the period 28 August - 3 September.

Prefecture	New Cases	Cases Since 1 Jan	Dogs Immunized During Period	Total Immunized Since 1 January	Number Yet to be Immunized
Tokyo	3	122	1,679	16,702	6,005
Kanagawa	2	42	119	13,396	2,104
Chiba	0	89	623	35,946	30,000 (2nd treatment)
Saitama	5	70	0	45,794	500
Ibaraki	0	16	490	32,271	15,000
Gumma	0	49	1,075	13,718	14,400
Tochigi	0	2	1,457	11,929	11,158
Shizuoka	0	1	1,862	13,313	6,896
TOTAL	10	391	7,305	183,069	86,063

The number of dogs registered in all Japan as of 1 July 1949, is reported to be 652,756. In addition, it is estimated that there are 171,447 stray dogs running at large in Japan. The relationship between stray dogs and the incidence of rabies is generally acknowledged. Therefore, the Veterinary Affairs Section of Welfare Ministry was advised to institute a vigorous program to eliminate stray dogs. The Ministry of Welfare reported that during the period 1 January - 1 July 1949, 37,412 stray dogs have been destroyed. Furthermore, a program of re-vaccination of all registered dogs for the second time this year, is now starting.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Report of the Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association

Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, PHMJG 115, dated 13 September 1949, subject: "Report of Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association", formally submitted the Report of the Mission which visited Japan during the month of July to study conditions in the pharmaceutical fields. The Mission which consisted of five representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association, headed by the Association's President Dr. Glen L. Jenkins, submitted the Report to SCAP setting forth findings of the Mission in the fields of pharmaceutical education, public health activities, professional organizations, interprofessional relations, legislation and enforcement procedures, the National Board of Pharmacy, the manufacture and production of pharmaceutical products, distribution of drugs, and hospital pharmacy. The Report also contains recommendations made by the Mission covering these various fields of activity, which in the opinion of the Mission, if adopted and/or implemented, will raise and improve the status of the pharmacist and his relation to the public health activities in Japan. The Memorandum to the Ministry of Welfare states that the report is turned over for reference and study and such implementation of its recommendations as the Ministry may desire. Copies of the Report have also been distributed to the Japanese Pharmaceutical Association, the Japanese Medical Association, and the Japanese Dental Association. The Ministry of Welfare will translate the Report into Japanese and will make it available to all agencies and groups concerned and interested.

The summary of the recommendations as contained in the Report is as follows:

- a. An early separation of medicine and pharmacy by legal and educational means be made to the end that the physicians diagnose and prescribe and the pharmacists secure, store, compound and dispense pharmaceutical products on the physicians' prescription.
- b. Greater emphasis be given to theoretical and practical pharmacy, especially compounding and dispensing, and to biological sciences, pharmacy administration and pharmaceutical ethics in the pharmaceutical college curricula.
- c. (1) All persons compounding and dispensing medicines meet the same requirements for education, licensure and equipment.
(2) Prescriptions be required for powerful and poisonous drugs.
(3) Pharmaceutical Law specify that the National Pharmacists Committee be composed primarily of pharmacists.
- d. Only qualified pharmacists be appointed to key positions concerned with the handling of pharmaceutical activities in government agencies.
- e. A model pharmaceutical manufacturing plant be built to demonstrate proper manufacturing techniques; plant to be small in order to prevent interference of competition with free enterprise.
- f. There be a greater exchange of teachers between colleges in Japan and between Japan and other countries.
- g. A nation-wide survey be made to determine man power and educational needs in pharmacy and to determine proper distribution of both schools and graduates.

h. More study be given to a sound plan of financing pharmaceutical colleges to the end that they be less dependent on tuition.

Biologic Assay

During the period 23 August - 5 September the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>Unit: dose</u>
<u>Smallpox vaccine</u>	Hokkaido Seiyaku K. K.	70	72,200
		76	88,600
		80	100,700
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute Chiba Kessei	270	14,000
		266	22,950
		21	9,780
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K. Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	24	9,600
		19	19,720
		24	19,720
<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>	Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo K. K. Fuji Saikin K. K.	27	19,720
		115	17,020
		122	17,940
<u>Guinea Pigs</u>	Fujisawa Yakuhin Kogyo K. K. Fuji Saikin K. K.	51	39,350
		52	39,350
		85	37,700
		88	37,700
		94	37,700
		97	37,700

Guinea Pigs

The serious problem confronting the Ministry of Welfare concerning the supply of an adequate number of guinea pigs to the National Institute of Health for assay of biologics, was alleviated recently when the newly organized Gifu Prefectural Experimental Animal Association contracted to supply 6,000 animals per month beginning in September.

Sixty thousand guinea pigs will be required for assay purposes at National Institute of Health during the next twelve months and it is estimated an additional 100,000 animals will be required by biological manufacturers, laboratories, and educational institutions for the same period.

Decontrol of Critical Materials

The Economic Stabilization Board during August submitted to General Headquarters its proposals for the decontrol of specific critical materials and the retention of other materials on allocation and distribution control. Emphasis is being placed on the decontrol of materials insofar as possible in keeping with the plan of turning back to the Japanese the responsibility for administration of supply and demand matters. Items which are imported to Japan using appropriated funds will remain on control until such time as indigenous supplies or production are sufficient to preclude further imports. The control of textile items remains in force. The Economic Stabilization Board was instructed to submit to General Headquarters further justification for its proposals if decontrol of textiles is to be considered. The items which have been removed from control include certain fuels (coal and pitch coke), industrial chemicals and metals, and paper.

Production of Cyclopropane Anesthetic

Numerous inquiries have been received regarding the status of production of cyclopropane in Japan. At the present time, there is no indigenous production of this anesthetic. Some chemical manufacturers had expressed interest and a desire to produce cyclopropane. Efforts are now being made to expedite the initiation of this production. The advantages of cyclopropane are:

- a. Very effective in concentrations providing an adequate supply of oxygen is available.

- b. Gives less pulmonary irritation than other.
- c. Less excitement of the patient during induction.
- d. Low toxicity.

Disadvantages of using this anesthetic are as follows:

- a. Very explosive when oxygen-rich mixtures are employed.
- b. Lack of respiratory stimulation.
- c. Planes of anesthesia difficult to detect except by experienced individuals.
- d. Tendency to produce cardiac arrhythmias and headaches.

Dissemination of Information Regarding the Use of DDT Products

The Ministry of Welfare and the DDT Manufacturers Association, along with other agencies of the Japanese Government, have planned an extensive advertising campaign to publicize the use, application and effectiveness of DDT products in the control of insects of medical importance. The campaign will receive special emphasis during September, which has been designated "National Clean-Up Month" by the Japanese Government. Such information will be disseminated through a wide variety of media of transmission including radio, newspapers, special publications, visual aids, exhibits, demonstrations, bill boards, pamphlets, and lectures. A documentary film, "The Tale of DDT", now in production, will be distributed to all prefectures in Japan during October.

Erratum

Attention is called to a typographic error in Bulletin No. 138 (15 - 31 August), page 18, Biologics Assay. The column headed "Quality" should read "Quantity".

SECTION VI NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The intensified drive against illicit peddlers of narcotics in Japan which was started in April has resulted in the arrest of many major violators and in the seizure of large quantities of opium, heroin and morphine.

The most recent seizure was made in Tokyo and Nagano Prefecture. Narcotic agents were successful in negotiating the purchase of four pounds of opium in Tokyo which led to the further seizure of 185 pounds of raw opium at Tokura Hot Springs, Nagano Prefecture. The opium, which represents the largest single seizure in Japan since 1946, was originally stolen from a Japanese Medical Supply Depot in Nagano at the end of the war by a Village Master who committed suicide when his crime was discovered in 1946. At that time, 180 pounds of opium were seized.

During April, 140 grams of morphine were seized in Yokohama by enforcement officials. The principal defendant involved in this illicit traffic was sentenced to seven and a half years penal servitude and a ¥100,000 fine. In June, two Koreans and one Japanese were apprehended for the illegal possession and smuggling of 266 grams of heroin. This seizure was made in Kobe.

The concerted drive in which police, Occupation enforcement personnel and Japanese narcotic agents are participating has resulted in the arrest of 1,283 Japanese, 203 Chinese and Formosans, four out of five of whom were addicted to narcotics, and 59 Koreans. During this period, 383 Japanese, 96 Chinese and Formosans and 18 Koreans were found guilty of violating the Japanese Narcotic Law and SCAP Directives. Fourteen of the Foreign Nationals were sentenced to deportation after serving their term of confinement. The percentage of sentences suspended by Occupation courts has been reduced from 44.4% in January to 10.3% during the past five months.

Two Japanese received the maximum penalties under the Japanese Narcotic Law, five years penal servitude. The ratio of suspended sentences has dropped from 39.2% in January to 25.1% during the last five months. Fines totaling ¥1,641,300 have been assessed by the courts since the beginning of the year.

The degree of success of strict enforcement which has rendered illicit narcotic traffic extremely hazardous in Japan, as well as unprofitable, has resulted in some addicts surrendering themselves to the authorities and requesting confinement in order to control their addiction.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Study Abroad Opportunities for Japanese

The United Nations Division of Social Affairs is now offering fellowships to Japanese leaders in social work for the purpose of six months observation visits abroad. Approximately ten fellowships may be available for 1950 if transportation can be obtained through GARIOA funds which it is anticipated, may be approved in the next session of Congress. It is expected that said GARIOA funds will provide for a group of national leaders to make study visits of three to six months to the United States and for a limited number of one year graduate scholarships for study in specialized schools such as social work.

Dr. Jal F. Bulsara, Regional Director of the Southeast Asia Division of Social Affairs, United Nations, office at Bangkok, visited Japan on very short notice the end of August at which time he interviewed in Osaka and Tokyo 48 possible candidates for the United Nations Fellowships. Details regarding the United Nations Fellowships will be forwarded to each Regional Welfare Officer.

Cooperative Agencies for Remittances to Europe and Far East (CARE)

Following is report of CARE activities for the month of August 1949:

	FOOD	WOOLFN	BLANKET	KNITTING	COTTON
Total number packages delivered	29,989	9024	2644	4032	4980
Minus damaged, lost, etc.	<u>970</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>
Number good packages received	29,019	8964	2606	4006	4980
Deliveries to Date	<u>22,057</u>	<u>8946</u>	<u>2465</u>	<u>3339</u>	<u>3709</u>
Total on Hand	6,962	18	141	667	1271

Disaster - Typhoon Kitty

The following information of damage caused by typhoon "Kitty" was submitted by the Prevention Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Report is as of 1000 hours, 3 September 1949:

Dead - 98
Persons injured - 455
Persons missing - 35
Houses totally damaged - 2,745
Houses partially damaged - 8,889
Houses lost - 1,291
Houses flooded above floor - 84,995
Houses flooded under floor - 44,974
Non-resident houses damaged - 4,450

Report covers the following 21 prefectures: Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Nagano, Niigata, Fukushima, Yamagata, Akita, Saitama, Yamanashi, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Miyagi, Iwate, Hokkaido and Aomori.

Japanese Red Cross

Junior Red Cross - Junior Red Cross Youth Leadership Training Center at Sakanouiiki Beach, Oita Prefecture was held 1 - 7 August 1949. This year's training center was held on the regional level rather than on the national level, with 44 boys and girls representing seven Chapters in Kyushu Region. This group was comprised of 24 boys and 20 girls whose average age was 16.1 years. The students were mostly from the third year of middle school and several from the first and second year of the higher school. Seventeen members were not enrolled in Junior Red Cross.

Safety Section - Water Safety Instructor's Training Courses were given during June, July and August in Kanagawa, Kumamoto and Chiba Prefectures. One hundred eighteen persons attended and received instructions.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

LARA shipments Nos. 186, 194, 196, 198, and 199 arrived in Yokohama during July and totaled 68.969 tons of food, clothing, medical supplies and miscellaneous items.

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported to date now totals 9,666.699 tons.

Public Works Projects and Work Relief Projects

Considerable interest has recently been exhibited by the Japanese Government and others in the day laborer who secures his work through the Public Employment Security Offices (PESO). Welfare Division has recently rejected a national program for providing daily assistance to this group. There is, however, some evidence that more persons are registering for employment and that the average number of days of work per month is decreasing. Welfare Officers are requested to review this problem in each prefecture periodically in order to determine the effectiveness of the work programs as they relate to possible need for public assistance in an area.

Many prefectures and local governments have not been able to take full advantage of public works projects because of lack of funds for matching purposes. It is to be noted that there are separate and distinct types of projects known as Work Relief Projects which may go into operation in the PESO area when certain criteria of employment needs are met. These criteria are:

a. (For day laborers only). If more than 200 day laborers fail to secure work for ten consecutive days, or if more than 200 fail to secure 12 days employment out of the past 30 days (usually, however, the calendar month) a work relief project may be started in that area. Generally, the PESO office attempts to rotate work among those who apply. The history of this group has been that they have generally averaged about 20 work days a month.

b. (For other types of laborers and other types of employment). A work relief project may be started when the number of men drawing unemployment compensation amounts to 1.2% of the total male non-agricultural labor force (not including the day labor type) and when one half of this 1.2% have drawn unemployment compensation over three months. The number of work relief jobs made available will equal the number of persons who have received unemployment compensation more than three months plus the number of registered non-recipients who have been registered over one month (generally six weeks).

An added advantage in Work Relief Projects is that the greatest portion of expense is borne by the national government.

The importance to the area of complete registration of all physically able unemployed should be emphasized to the Japanese if full advantage is to be taken of these funds in preference to public assistance. There have been known instances in which misguided PESO officials have refused further registrations because "there were not enough jobs to go around anyway".

SECTION VIII
SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

Attention of the Welfare Officers of Civil Affairs Teams is called to the following Ho-hatsus (Notices) issued by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare to the Prefectural Government, Insurance Section, regarding the social insurance programs under supervision of the Ministry. A brief summary as to the contents of the Ho-hatsus is given below.

Ho-hatsu No. 70, dated 18 July 1949, subject, "Rules Concerning the Receipt and Payment of the National Subsidy to be Treated by the Post Office" and Ho-hatsu No. 75, dated 3 August 1949, subject, "Regarding the Business Managed by 'Advance Payment' Officials in Welfare Insurance Special Account and Seamen's Insurance Special Account" pertain to benefit claims and attempt to effectuate a uniform system of prompt and convenient payment of such claims and to make such payments independent of the contribution collection operations. The Chief of the General Affairs Unit of the prefectural Insurance Section will usually be the "advance payment" official (local Finance Officer) for making payment of claims, which will be made in cash through a branch of the Bank of Japan or local Post Office, whichever is more convenient to the insured. This local finance official is named "advance payment official" because he can requisition necessary funds for operations in advance and not have to wait for the old procedure of the Government's quarterly allocation of appropriated funds. The Chief of the Prefectural Insurance Section has the responsibility for collection of contributions. Both of these officials must be national public servant officials.

Information and Education

The value and effectiveness of information and education in the reestablishment of the National Health Insurance program was conclusively shown in Akita Prefecture. The Insurance Section, Welfare Department, of Akita Prefectural Government reported they chose 31 localities, where the National Health Insurance program had been suspended, to conduct a comprehensive survey. The survey took four months, during which time every household in each locality was contacted. The principle questions were regarding income, cost of living, and the cost of medical care. The National Health Insurance program was discussed and the representatives from the Insurance Section gave information on various phases of the program.

At first the people were reluctant to discuss their income, as they thought the interviewers were actually from the tax office. When this feeling was dispelled, the Insurance Section reported the people were very willing to discuss their finances and the medical care problem. At the end of the survey a summary of the opinion was that 66% of the people interviewed favored National Health Insurance, 18% opposed it, and 16% were indifferent. Within a month following the survey, 28 of the 31 localities reorganized the National Health Insurance program.

The Welfare Department of the Prefecture Government took a particular interest in this survey in that it realizes the definite responsibility the Prefecture Government has for the National Health Insurance program. Further surveys are to be carried on throughout the Prefecture.

National Health Insurance

In Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 94, dated 17 October 1948, attention was called to the fact that the local public bodies could enter into negotiations to obtain medical care facilities designated for disposition by dissolving organizations. Inasmuch as the Agricultural Association, which established and operated medical care facilities is being dissolved, the localities in which their facilities are located should consider obtaining them for continuation as non-profit institutions. The law dissolving the Agricultural Association does, however, give the reorganized Agricultural Cooperative Association priority in obtaining the facilities belonging to the Agricultural Association. In the event the reorganized Cooperative does not exercise its right, the local government should give consideration for obtaining these facilities in connection with the National Health Insurance program.

SECTION IX

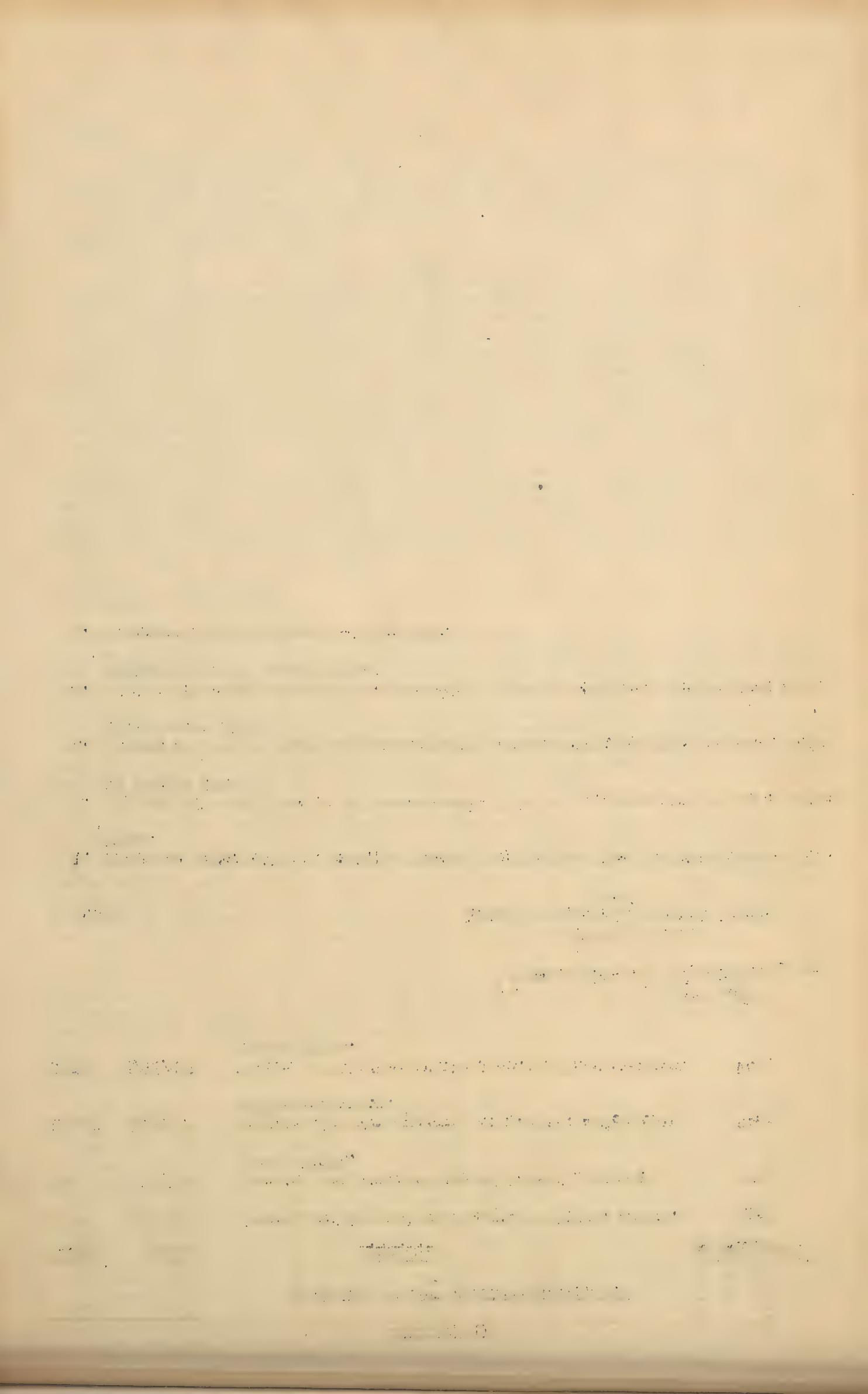
<u>P.H.I.J.G</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>
113	8/6/49	Removal of Control on Designated Ration Goods.	No
114	8/26/49	Receipt and Distribution of Relief Supplies from UNICEF.	No
103/2	8/29/49	Application for Approval of Special Allocation of Streptomycin.	No
115	9/13/49	Report of Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association.	No

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

5 Incls:

1. Proposed Information Activities Ministry of Welfare for the First Quarter in 1949.
2. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the week ended 27 August 1949.
3. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases for Japan for the week Ended 3 September 1949.
4. Digest of Monthly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for the Four Week Period ended 27 August 1949.
5. Japanese Hospital Report - July 1949.



PROPOSED INFORMATION ACTIVITIES (MINISTRY OF WELFARE)
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER IN 1949

I. Public Sanitation Bureau	Information Activities Planned for			Remarks
	October	November	December	
Nutrition matter	(1) Nutrition in fall a. For general public b. For patients (esp. for patients' food) c. "Nutrition Consultation Station on the Street"	(1) Movement for improvement of people's nutrition a. Exhibits b. Information on nutrition c. "Nutrition Consultation Station on the Street"	(1) How to cook imported food.	In late November, Nutrition Improvement Movement Week will be started.
Nutritionists	Examination	Examination	Publication of passed candidates	Examination shall be given from late October to early November.
Nutrition survey	The national nutrition survey (3rd) in 1949	ditto	ditto	In middle October, "Health center for all of you" week will be performed.
Information for importance of health centers	(1) Importance of health centers. (2) Health center activities. (3) Connection between schools and health centers.	ditto	ditto	In early November, "TB Prevention Week" will be performed.
Tuberculosis	BCG innoculation * Meaning and efficacy of BCG b. What has become of BCG and innoculation problem?	General information on Tuberculosis Home care	ditto	In early November, "TB Prevention Week" will be performed.
Preventive vaccination	Pleuritis & tuberculosis (1) Vaccination (2) Efficacy of vaccinations used at present	(1) Diphtheria Inoculation (2) Efficacy of vaccinations used at present	(1) Efficiency of early treatment and diagnosis in early stage	
VD Prevention	(1) Necessity of blood test	(1) VD is diagnosed in this way.		

CD Prevention	(1) What to do when you are infected with CD	(1) Typhus fever prevent-ion control (1) Rodent control	(1) Smallpox (2) The common cold (1) Control insects which live-out winter season
Beautifying the environments	(1) General cleaning in fall		
Food Sanitation	(1) Harmful utensils a. Which utensils are harmful? b. What caution is necessary? c. Simple way of distinguishing them 2. Harmful toys.	Food Sanitation in schools. ditto	
Sanitation of hotels and Restaurants		(1) Restaurants and intoxication and CD in digestive organs (2) Necessity of buying from sanitary shops	ditto
Sanitation of fish and shell fish		(1) Concerning intox-ication transfer-red through fish and shell fish (2) How to distinguish fresh fish and shell fish	
Rabies prevention		(1) What kind of mea-sures are being taken at present (2) Necessity of rabies vaccination for dogs (3) What should we do when dogs bite us?	
Milk and Meat sanitation			(1) Actual state of milk and meat inspection (2) Good milk (3) Notice for homes. How to deal with milk.
Meat Sanitation			(1) About Butcher's Law (2) Prevention of sec-ret butchery.

2. Medical Affairs Bureau	Nursing	(1) Introduction of nursing activity in America.	(1) Introduction of life of Japanese nurses.	(1) Actual condition of nursing schools
	Dental Hygiene	(1) Good teeth & health	(1) Fluorine and caries	(1) Early finding and early treatment
Institute of hospital managers	(1) Information of general hospitals	(1) ditto	(1) ditto	(1) ditto
	(2) Information to general public	(2) ditto	(2) ditto	
3. Social Affairs Bureau	Information of Daily Life Security Law	(1) Welfare commissioner (2) Movement for thanks to LARA reliefs	ditto	October is the Anniversary of Consumers' Union Law.
	Community Crest	(1) Movement for contribution		
Daily life improvement	(1) Information of consumers' union	ditto	ditto	
	(2) Strong enforcement of caring measures for physical handicaps			
Rehabilitation of physically handicapped.				
4. Children's Bureau	Boys and girls' guidance Prevention of delinquency		(1) Information to general public about prevention of delinquency among boys and girls.	
	Improvement of mental handicapped children welfare	(1) Promotion of cooperation of general public to mentally handicapped children welfare.		
Improvement of childrens environment	(1) Volunteer to guide children at playing	(1) About play of children.	(1) Information of mothers' love	
	a. Young boys and girls have proper ability in guiding child's play.	a. Childs welfare establishments.	a. Meaning of mothers' love	
	b. To ask for young boys and girls for the guidance of children.	b. Making playground for children	b. Mothers how to love their children.	
	c. Making children enjoy their home life.	c. Making children enjoy their home life.	c. Their children.	

Mothers and child hygiene				
(1) Pneumonia prevention for children				
(2) Physical examination for pregnant and infants.			ditto	
(3) Information of mothers and childrens handbook				
(4) Information of nourishment sugar.				
Information of UNICEF				
(1) Meaning and activity of UNICEF				
(2) Introduction of UNICEF's activity				
5. Insurance Bureau				
Social Soecurity System	(1) Social security system and peoples life	ditto	ditto	
National Health Insurance	(1) Information of NHI system to urban people	ditto	ditto	
Seamen's Insurance	(1) Information of seamen's insurance and report for standard pcy.	ditto	ditto	
6. Repatriates Relief Agency				
Demobilization business	(1) Information of condition of repatriation and demobilization	ditto	(1) Promotion of report on the non-repatriated.	

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 27 AUGUST 1949

During the thirty-fifth week, ended 27 August 1949, there were 18,638 cases of communicable disease compared with 17,418 cases in the preceding week, according to reports received for 17 diseases. Some corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases again increased 9 percent, from 131 last week to 143 in the current week. Deaths nearly doubled, from 7 to 13. This week's cases were 9 percent less than in the same period of last year (158) and were approximately half of those (278) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. Twenty prefectures had more case this week than last week, 17 had fewer, and 6 did not change. The 3 remaining prefectures reported no cases during either period. There were from 1 to 10 cases in each of 36 prefectures this week and no cases in 10 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.2 and 18.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.8.

The number of dysentery cases this week (1,697) was slightly less than in the preceding week (1,709). Deaths also decreased, from 493 to 479. Current cases were nearly 90 percent greater than those (898) in the same week of last year but were 40 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (2,307). Increases over last week were recorded for 27 prefectures, decreases for 18, and no change for 1. Tokyo-to had 225 cases this week and the other prefectures from 3 to 103 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 109.4 and 26.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 30.9 and 7.4.

There were approximately the same number of typhoid fever cases this week (208) as last week (205). Deaths (29) did not change. Current cases were nearly two-thirds of those (323) recorded for the thirty-fifth week of last year and somewhat more than a fourth of the total (735) for the corresponding 1947 period. (See attached chart.) Nearly half (22) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 16 had fewer, and 5 remained the same. The 3 remaining prefectures reported no cases during either period. There were from 1 to 16 cases in each of 40 prefectures this week and no cases in 6. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.4 and 7.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases this week (74) decreased 22 percent from the previous week (95). Deaths (3) remained the same. The current case figure was more than 60 percent of that (120) recorded for the same period of last year and less than a third of the number (237) in the corresponding 1947 week. There were decreases from last week in 18 prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in 4. No cases were reported during either period in the 11 remaining prefectures. Cases this week were distributed among less than half (22) of the prefectures, having from 1 to 12 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 2.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

There have been no smallpox cases or deaths reported for the past 6 weeks. During the thirty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were also no cases. The cumulative case and death rates as of 27 August 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

No typhus fever cases or deaths have been reported for 5 weeks. In the thirty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 2 and 4 respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 27 August 1949 was 0.2, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases decreased slightly, from 109 last week to 102 currently. Two deaths were reported compared with none last week. The present case figure was nearly three-fourths of that (138) for the same week of last year and less than one-fourth of the total (439) recorded during the corresponding period of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 11 prefectures, increased in 10, and did not change in 8. The remaining 17 prefectures reported no cases during either period. Approximately two-thirds of the current cases continued to occur in Shiga Prefecture (66), Tokyo-to reported 8 cases, and there were from 1 to 3 cases in each of 21 additional prefectures. Half of the prefectures (23) reported no cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 5.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Thirty-seven cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported this week, more than twice the figure for last week (17). Deaths increased from 5 to 11.

During the thirty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were recorded 1,333 and 28 cases respectively. Current case reports came from the following prefectures: Mie (11), Osaka (7), Tokyo-to (6), Kanagawa (5), Nara (4), and also Ibaraki, Gifu, Shizuoka, and Okayama with one case apiece. Current reports are based upon a clinical diagnosis which may not be confirmed by laboratory analysis. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 0.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases this week (52) were slightly higher than in the preceding week (48). There were no current deaths whereas last week there was one. The number of cases this week was approximately 40 percent greater than those totals recorded for the same periods of 1948 (36) and 1947 (38). Fourteen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 11 had fewer, and 2 did not change. The remaining 19 prefectures reported no cases during either period. Current cases were distributed among less than half (21) of the prefectures having from 1 to 10 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 5.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1

There were 31 cases of epidemic meningitis and 8 deaths this week compared with 29 cases and 9 deaths in the preceding week. The current case figure was well under half of that (71) recorded for the same period of last year and was 28 percent less than the corresponding 1947 total (43). All cases this week occurred in 19 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased nearly 20 percent, from 1,398 last week to 1,132 in the present week. The current number was nearly three times that (387) recorded for the same week of last year but was 17 percent below the figure (1,360) for the corresponding 1947 period. More than half (25) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than in the preceding week, 19 had more, and 2 remained the same. There were 122 cases this week in Hokkaido and from 3 to 70 cases in 43 additional prefectures. The two remaining prefectures (Nara and Saga) reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 73.0 and 284.4 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases increased, making this week the second highest for the year to date in the incidence of this disease. (See attached chart) Cases this week (4,521) were 9 percent higher than in the preceding week (4,139). They were more than three times greater than the number (1,469) recorded for the same week of last year and 21 percent above the corresponding 1947 figure (3,733). Cases increased over last week in 28 prefectures, decreased in 17, and did not change in 1. The largest numeric increase was 178 more cases in Kanagawa Prefecture and the largest numeric decrease 76 fewer cases in Saitama Prefecture. Nearly 10 percent of all cases this week were in Tokyo-to (436); and Hokkaido (292), Osaka (239), and Hyogo (214) together accounted for 16 percent of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 291.5 and 158.1 respectively.

There were 13 percent more cases of tuberculosis reported this week (9,594) than last week (8,505). They were 18 percent greater than in the same period of last year (8,138) and one-fourth higher than during the corresponding week of 1947 (7,702). There were increases over last week in 31 prefectures and decreases in 15. Prefectural case figures ranged from 53 to 1,175. The current and cumulative case rates were 618.6 and 578.2 respectively.

There was a small increase in the number of pneumonia cases, from 1,030 last week to 1,042 currently. Cases during the present week were more than 75 percent higher than in the same period of 1948 (590) but were 11 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (1,165). Cases decreased from last week in almost half (22) of the prefectures, increased in 20, and remained the same in 4. The number of cases in the various prefectures this week ranged from 4 to 75. The current and cumulative case rates were 67.2 and 193.2 respectively.

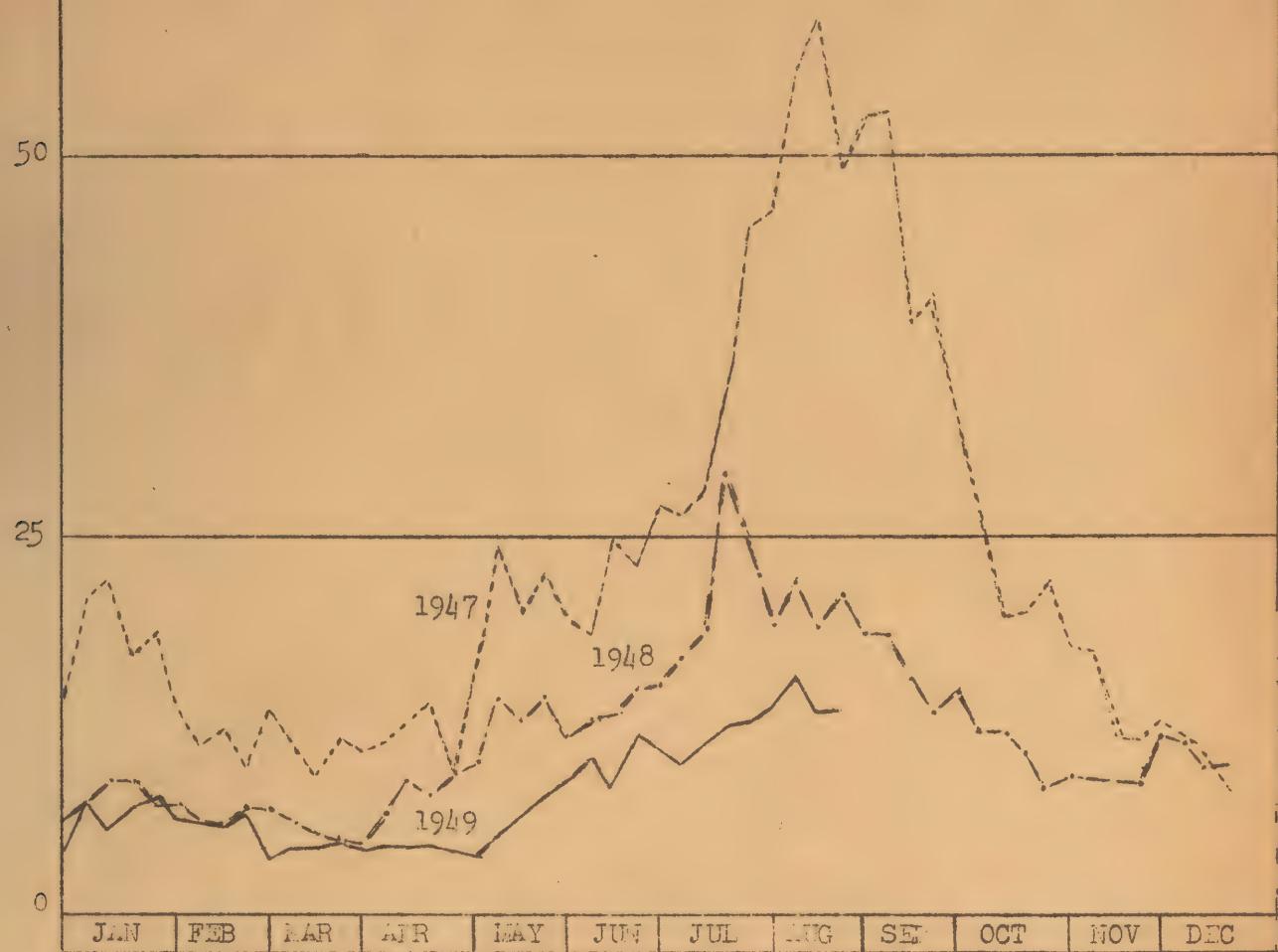
Five cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 3 last week. In the thirty-fifth weeks of 1948 and 1947 they numbered 26 and 18 respectively. Three of the current cases were in Oita Prefecture, and the other two cases occurred in Osaka and Kagawa Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 3.4 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,796 and 132,999 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,084 and 123,507; and for chancroid, 344 and 16,088.

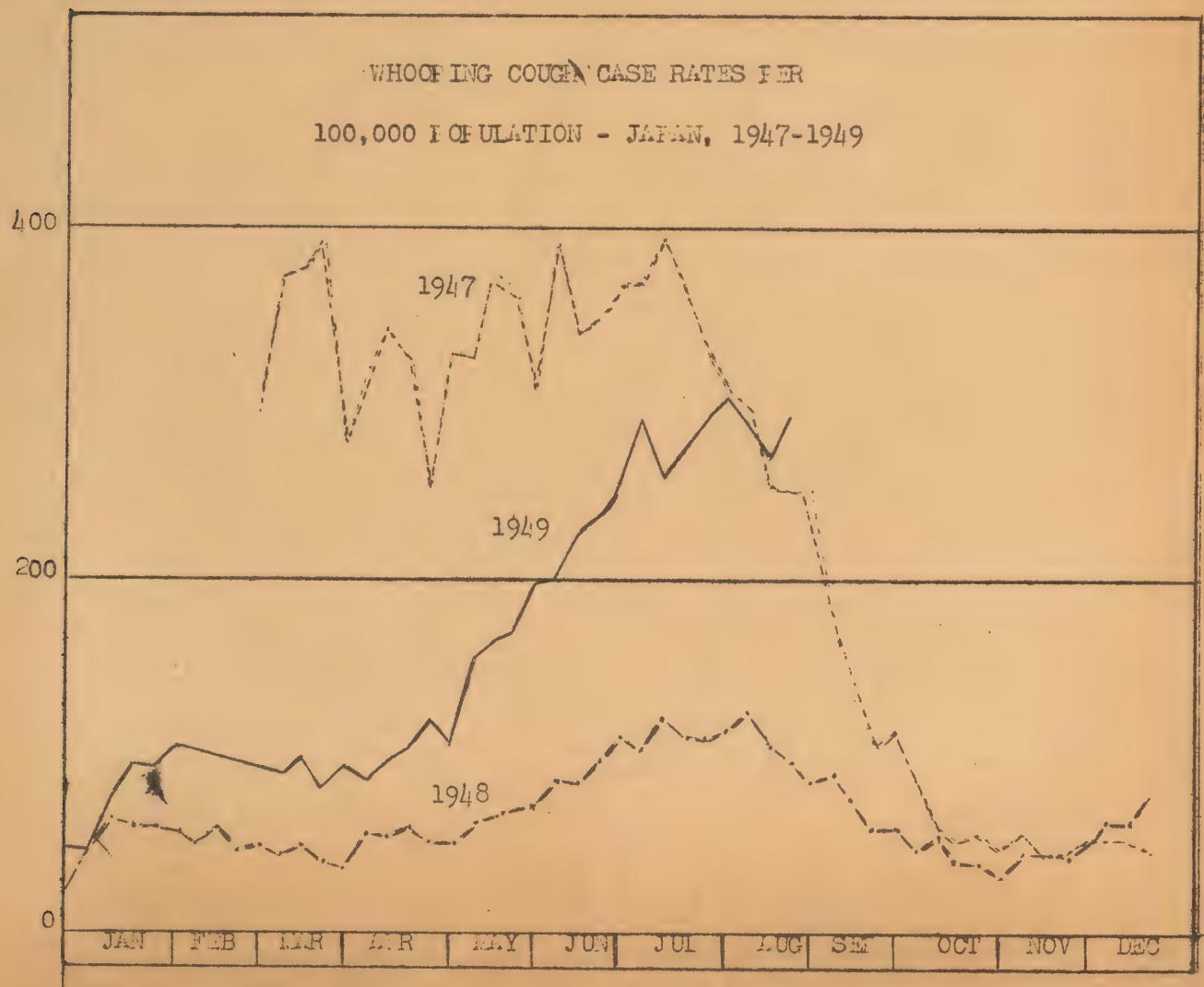
All totals this week were higher than in the preceding week when there were 2,777 syphilis cases, 3,782 gonorrhea cases, and 294 chancroid cases. The current totals were all below those recorded for the same period of last year. At that time there were 3,391 cases of syphilis, 3,537 cases of gonorrhea, and 537 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases this week were: syphilis, 180.3 and 245.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 198.8 and 227.5; and chancroid, 22.2 and 29.6.



TYPHOID FEVER CASE RATES PER
100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1947-1949



WHOOPING COUGH CASE RATES PER
100,000 POPULATION - JAPAN, 1947-1949





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 27 AUGUST 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	636	87	19	7	239	49
AOMORI	3	-	165	13	15	6	70	18
IWATE	1	-	229	33	76	11	323	37
MIYAGI	10	-	314	20	23	2	137	17
AKITA	4	-	244	18	17	2	117	25
YAMAGATA	-	-	131	15	29	3	222	34
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	161	17	32	15	280	101
IBARAKI	3	1	173	14	78	34	681	331
TOCHIGI	-	-	153	13	37	12	382	148
GUMMA	2	-	125	14	91	23	1140	308
SAITAMA	2	-	216	15	13	26	* 1197	* 311
CHIBA	-	-	155	23	71	23	464	147
TOKYO	10	2	745	86	225	48	1846	415
KANAGAWA	4	-	273	35	81	14	565	113
NIIGATA	3	1	411	38	95	26	1015	169
TOYAMA	-	-	* 156	21	13	6	97	33
ISHIKAWA	3	-	167	15	16	3	56	22
FUKUI	5	1	95	9	8	1	82	18
YAMANASHI	-	-	43	8	13	3	91	23
NAGANO	2	-	207	19	58	7	364	51
GIFU	-	-	110	19	25	11	294	125
SHIZUOKA	3	1	202	25	60	21	715	194
AICHI	7	-	249	18	97	35	834	290
MIE	4	-	159	11	15	5	144	47
SHIGA	-	-	71	5	3	-	57	9
KYOTO	2	-	123	12	28	5	241	44
OSAKA	5	-	244	22	40	3	400	57
HYOGO	3	-	306	32	24	2	190	61
NARA	-	-	66	10	3	3	26	11
WAKAYAMA	2	-	* 65	1	12	1	* 80	21
TOTTORI	-	-	53	8	6	4	* 37	12
SHIMANE	4	-	179	12	37	15	166	55
OKAYAMA	2	-	119	17	9	3	80	36
HIROSHIMA	4	-	284	17	41	25	245	101
YAMAGUCHI	3	1	209	19	19	4	* 132	59
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	70	4	12	7	106	33
KAGAWA	3	-	97	14	13	8	115	45
EHIME	6	-	133	17	14	3	168	49
KOCHI	1	-	101	2	11	4	72	27
FUKUOKA	8	1	606	59	31	10	236	74
SAGA	-	-	299	21	8	4	86	29
NAGASAKI	1	1	239	20	10	2	139	25
KUMAMOTO	4	2	156	16	19	11	116	67
OITA	4	-	259	28	16	8	130	57
MIYAZAKI	10	-	354	30	27	7	286	77
KAGOSHIMA	3	1	307	44	17	6	102	44
TOTAL	143	13	9859	996	1697	479	*14,565	*4019
RATE								
Current	9.2	0.8	18.2	1.8	109.4	30.9	26.8	7.4
Previous	8.4	0.5			110.3	31.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 August 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	1	98	16	4	1	43	5
AOMORI	2	1	37	7	2	-	18	1
IWATE	2	-	50	9	1	-	21	1
MIYAGI	5	1	145	16	12	-	83	6
AKITA	4	-	31	4	-	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	2	-	32	6	-	-	9	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	1	76	6	2	-	112	2
IBARAKI	3	2	54	9	4	1	32	1
TOCHIGI	2	1	47	9	2	-	16	-
GUMMA	-	-	35	5	2	-	20	2
SAITAMA	7	-	125	17	-	-	35	1
CHIBA	4	1	89	19	3	-	34	2
TOKYO	15	4	593	69	10	-	361	8
KANAGAWA	11	-	173	18	6	-	46	2
NIIGATA	7	1	182	7	7	-	57	2
TOYAMA	12	-	55	9	3	1	30	2
ISHIKAWA	4	2	29	5	-	-	22	-
FUKUI	9	1	95	8	1	-	22	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	3	-	80	5	-	-	37	1
GIFU	1	1	133	21	-	-	13	3
SHIZUOKA	6	-	172	16	3	-	89	4
AICHI	16	3	230	26	-	-	72	-
MIE	11	-	195	16	1	-	45	3
SHIGA	2	1	18	1	-	-	12	1
KYOTO	9	2	109	10	-	-	51	-
OSAKA	5	1	163	27	4	-	34	1
HYOGO	10	2	190	20	1	-	18	-
NARA	3	2	59	14	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	45	8	1	-	18	-
TOTTORI	4	-	47	3	1	-	6	-
SHIMANE	3	-	49	6	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	4	-	*	59	20	-	10	-
HIROSHIMA	13	-	210	13	-	-	52	3
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	34	4	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	4	-	*	44	3	-	*	7
KAGAWA	1	-	23	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	51	5	-	-	12	1
KOCHI	3	1	65	9	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	2	-	120	16	3	-	27	1
SAGA	-	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	27	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	12	3	1	-	6	-
OITA	2	-	*	22	5	-	6	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	11	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	208	29	* 4173	507	74	3	* 1542	63
RATE								
Current	13.4	1.9	7.7	0.9	4.8	0.2	2.8	0.1
Previous	13.2	1.9			6.1	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	* 120	12	-	-	91	6
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 27 August 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	37	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	21	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	27	1	1	1	5	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	1
SAITAMA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	1	25	3	-	1	1	2
TOKYO	8	-	99	1	6	2	17	3
KANAGAWA	1	-	29	-	5	1	16	3
NIIGATA	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	1	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	13	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	20	1	1	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	18	-	1	1	4	2
AICHI	3	-	45	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	22	2	11	2	13	3
SIGA	66	-	1904	4	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	1	84	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	22	-	7	1	15	4
HYOGO	-	-	40	1	-	-	* 1	1
NARA	1	-	13	2	4	1	6	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	17	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	20	1	1	1	1	1
HIROSHIMA	1	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	49	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
HUMAMOTO	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	102	2	2974	40	37	11	* 91	* 29
RATE								
Current	6.6	0.1	5.5	0.1	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.1
Previous	7.0	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	* 329	8	3	2	116	27
AOMORI	2	-	19	-	3	-	29	3
IWATE	-	-	40	-	1	-	21	4
MIYAGI	-	-	32	1	1	-	48	13
AKITA	4	-	30	-	-	-	26	5
YAMAGATA	1	-	38	1	-	-	24	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	45	1	2	-	44	10
IBARAKI	1	-	39	-	1	-	29	7
TOCHIGI	-	-	42	2	-	-	9	2
GUNMA	-	-	63	-	-	-	18	7
SAITAMA	4	-	150	4	-	-	24	9
CHIBA	6	-	83	1	1	-	21	5
TOKYO	10	-	718	9	5	3	168	46
KANAGAWA	2	-	151	1	1	-	57	15
NIIGATA	2	-	37	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	32	5	-	-	6	1
NAGOYA	2	-	235	3	1	1	14	6
GIFU	-	-	45	2	-	-	6	2
SPIZUOKA	1	-	42	1	1	-	21	9
AICHI	3	-	122	-	1	-	10	4
MIE	-	-	39	-	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	-	-	78	-	-	-	5	3
KYOTO	2	-	201	-	-	-	25	11
OSAKA	4	-	138	3	4	-	65	24
GYOGO	1	-	66	1	-	-	24	3
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	19	5
SHIMANE	-	-	49	-	1	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	101	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	1	-	19	-	1	-	14	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	41	-	-	-	10	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	1	-	7	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	1	-	11	4
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	3
FUKUOKA	1	-	23	-	1	-	38	10
SAGA	1	-	4	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	4
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
TOTAL	52	-	* 3202	49	31	8	1010	289
RATE								
Current	3.4	-	5.9	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5
Previous	3.1	0.1	-	-	1.9	0.6	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	CURRENT Cases	CUMULATIVE Cases	CURRENT Cases	CUMULATIVE Cases	CURRENT Cases	CUMULATIVE Cases
HOKKAIDO	122	10190	292	7196	602	23628
AOMORI	59	1073	103	1225	205	5192
IWATE	4	828	57	948	142	5942
MIYAGI	9	1441	78	2020	146	7105
AKITA	31	1260	72	1179	147	4308
YAMAGATA	9	1167	34	1491	137	4268
FUKUSHIMA	20	2040	64	1046	159	5211
IBARAKI	12	2782	77	1104	120	4312
TOCHIGI	24	710	92	1078	65	3129
GUMMA	13	2185	90	2052	145	4022
SAITAMA	62	3296	140	3262	188	6367
CHIBA	15	1704	86	853	188	5013
TOKYO	32	11582	436	7295	1175	38235
KANAGAWA	24	3202	196	2671	266	9221
NIIGATA	32	5120	73	2065	143	7978
TOYAMA	59	5678	158	2221	252	7355
ISHIKAWA	17	2795	74	1339	121	4613
FUKUI	12	1647	91	827	56	2872
YAMANASHI	17	1714	22	326	53	1492
NAGANO	47	2674	100	2925	261	8027
GIFU	21	2247	43	1751	150	5213
SHIZUOKA	32	3149	135	2447	200	6444
AICHI	70	6690	157	4160	442	12562
MIE	14	4492	73	1302	188	5264
SIIGA	32	5234	108	2073	91	2771
KYOTO	5	6268	114	2202	273	10544
OSAKA	6	5888	239	3266	414	15474
HYOGO	31	4506	214	3477	355	11114
NARA	-	1345	15	312	93	1710
WAKAYAMA	3	1826	31	328	77	2872
TOTTORI	7	836	24	562	119	2426
SHIMANE	16	5755	28	721	100	4509
OKAYAMA	5	1168	58	1426	240	7152
HIROSHIMA	22	4872	135	2715	306	10678
YAMAGUCHI	25	2882	22	991	264	5854
TOKUSHIMA	6	581	12	368	64	2269
KAGAWA	26	609	111	1649	103	3712
ENRIE	21	1434	167	3378	140	5219
KOCHI	9	394	23	212	75	2190
FUKUOKA	33	14428	165	5046	404	13151
SAGA	-	3606	47	1100	57	3117
NAGASAKI	32	3751	60	825	225	5487
KUMAMOTO	37	4117	92	673	165	3867
OITA	3	2287	54	422	161	3413
MIYAZAKI	16	1605	17	445	148	4444
KAGOSHIMA	40	1343	42	598	169	4100
TOTAL	1132	154,401	4521	85,832	9594	313,846
PER CENT						
Current	73.0	284.4	291.5	158.1	618.6	578.2
Previous	90.1	-	266.9	-	548.4	-

Weekly Report - 27 August 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	59	8276	-	74
AOMORI	37	1943	-	18
IWATE	13	2160	-	-
MIYAGI	28	2417	-	13
AKITA	16	1541	-	-
YAMAGATA	24	1904	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	30	2846	-	5
IBARAKI	23	3304	-	2
TOCHIGI	18	1874	-	6
GUNMA	30	2875	-	71
SAITAMA	36	3198	-	56
CHIBA	17	1303	-	4
TOKYO	75	6771	-	90
KANAGAWA	33	2903	-	13
NIIGATA	19	4233	-	175
TOYAMA	33	3326	-	32
ISHIKAWA	17	1369	-	53
FUKUI	8	987	-	65
YAMANASHI	11	1056	-	14
NAGANO	36	3562	-	82
GIFU	15	2369	-	36
SHIZUOKA	30	2842	-	36
AICHI	50	3793	-	42
MIE	30	2202	-	65
SHIGA	13	1683	-	35
KYOTO	16	1861	-	20
OSAKA	17	2145	1	207
HYOGO	23	2925	-	83
NARA	7	543	-	11
WAKAYAMA	13	998	-	7
TOTTORI	15	634	-	-
SHIMANE	8	1443	-	11
OKAYAMA	12	2142	-	15
HIROSHIMA	27	2366	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	15	1492	-	40
TOKUSHIMA	10	858	-	43
KAGAWA	18	1157	1	59
EHIME	33	3261	-	48
KOCHI	5	779	-	1
FUKUOKA	28	3536	-	25
SAGA	4	1331	-	16
NAGASAKI	11	1473	-	50
KUMAMOTO	31	1847	-	30
OITA	12	758	3	33
MIYAZAKI	12	1330	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	24	1134	-	-
TOTAL	1042	104,850	5	1824
RATE				
Current	67.2	193.2	0.3	3.4
Previous	66.4		0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Disease	Week ended			Cumulative Number		
	27 August 1949	28 August 1948	30 August 1947	for First 35 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	143	158	278	9859	10455	20148
Dysentery	1697	898	2807	14565	10332	27250
Typhoid fever	208	323	735	4173	6309	11675
Paratyphoid fever	74	120	237	1542	2040	3151
Smallpox	-	-	-	120	22	376
Typhus fever	-	2	4	91	418	994
Malaria	102	138	439	2974	3880	9045
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	52	36	38	3202	1905	1857
Epidemic meningitis	31	71	43	1010	1611	2850
Japanese "B" encephalitis	37	1333	28	91	4931	75
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1132	387	1360	154401	46419	NA
Whooping cough	4521	1469	3733	85832	37980	NA
Tuberculosis	9594	8138	7702	313846	255697	NA
Pneumonia	1042	590	1165	104850	92746	NA
Influenza	5	26	18	1824	2476	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	13	10	18	996	958	1750
Dysentery	479	267	581	4019	2663	4871
Typhoid fever	29	43	136	507	725	1375
Paratyphoid fever	3	8	7	63	100	168
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	-	6	28	81
Malaria	2	1	1	40	23	17
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	49	4	44
Epidemic meningitis	8	15	26	289	397	916
Japanese "B" encephalitis	11	421	11	29	1192	31
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, and 1949

Disease	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	27 August 1949	28 August 1948	30 August 1947	for First 35 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	9.2	10.3	18.6	18.2	19.5	38.5
Dysentery	109.4	58.5	187.6	26.8	19.2	52.0
Typhoid fever	13.4	21.1	49.1	7.7	11.8	22.3
Paratyphoid fever	4.8	7.8	15.8	2.8	3.8	6.0
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.7
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.9
Malaria	6.6	9.0	29.3	5.5	7.2	17.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3.4	2.3	2.5	5.9	3.5	3.5
Epidemic meningitis	2.0	4.6	2.9	1.9	3.0	5.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	2.4	86.9	1.9	0.2	9.2	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	73.0	25.2	90.9	284.4	86.5	NA
Whooping cough	291.5	95.8	249.6	158.1	70.7	NA
Tuberculosis	618.6	530.6	514.9	578.2	476.3	NA
Pneumonia	67.2	38.5	77.9	193.2	172.8	NA
Influenza	0.3	1.7	1.2	3.4	4.6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	3.3
Dysentery	30.9	17.4	38.8	7.4	5.0	9.1
Typhoid fever	1.9	2.8	9.1	0.9	1.4	2.6
Paratyphoid fever	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.7	27.4	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 27 AUGUST 1949

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total Cases for Year to d

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	11	508	136	5835	120	5625
AOMORI	3	108	77	1323	46	1455
IWATE	3	58	19	612	31	1223
MIYAGI	-	103	21	1294	17	1676
AKITA	-	69	13	817	29	1312
YAMAGATA	2	33	16	802	42	1628
FUKUSHIMA	2	193	48	1635	38	2296
IBARAKI	3	205	27	1140	36	1620
TOCHIGI	2	147	11	1613	17	2115
GUMMA	4	171	43	1394	63	1882
SAITAMA	3	99	29	1142	26	1775
CHIBA	4	226	27	1456	62	2279
TOKYO	21	1362	265	11100	236	9245
KANAGAWA	46	1393	387	11353	154	7630
NIIGATA	-	63	40	900	47	1931
TOYAMA	3	120	53	1618	22	1517
ISHIKAWA	-	131	31	1704	39	1483
FUKUI	2	119	11	825	9	963
YAMANASHI	1	113	11	690	12	796
NAGANO	3	107	58	1702	47	1814
GIFU	6	257	59	2342	25	1205
SHIZUOKA	-	204	50	2440	62	2824
AICHI	5	1353	87	6765	67	6346
MIE	6	243	41	1269	53	1906
SHIGA	7	228	25	899	28	1158
KYOTO	19	1022	85	3803	89	5333
OSAKA	30	1427	143	7308	217	10627
HYOGO	28	1021	160	6399	180	8519
NARA	7	335	28	1586	40	1523
WAKAYAMA	12	403	62	2484	37	2327
TOTTORI	2	134	18	1063	34	1140
SHIMANE	-	44	21	524	16	680
OKAYAMA	7	522	52	2539	41	2844
HIROSHIMA	35	732	179	5257	154	4437
YAMAGUCHI	3	318	148	3964	49	2738
TOKUSHIMA	3	68	11	624	20	1079
KAGAWA	-	94	20	843	16	1841
EHIME	3	146	19	1283	23	1644
KOCHI	-	82	6	1163	11	1123
FUKUOKA	25	1264	243	10385	176	10062
SAGA	1	84	28	1800	42	1962
NAGASAKI	19	401	98	3448	127	4278
KUMAMOTO	3	72	55	1713	92	2453
OITA	-	116	34	1849	31	1829
MIYAZAKI	1	50	19	1055	36	1292
KAGOSHIMA	9	140	70	1747	37	1564
TOTAL	344	16,038	3084	123,507	2796	132,999
RATE						
Current	22.2	29.6	198.8	227.5	180.3	245.0
Previous	19.0		198.7		179.1	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1949 27 Aug	1948 28 Aug	1947 30 Aug	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	344	537	679	16,088	26,693	27,390
GONORRHEA	3084	3537	4357	123,507	159,258	140,816
SYPHILIS	2796	3391	2634	132,999	150,966	95,155
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	22.2	35.0	45.4	29.6	49.7	52.3
GONORRHEA	198.8	230.6	291.3	227.5	296.6	269.0
SYPHILIS	130.3	221.1	176.1	245.0	281.2	181.7

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 3 SEPTEMBER 1949

During the thirty-sixth week, ended 3 September 1949, there were 19,073 cases of communicable disease compared with 18,638 cases in the preceding week, according to reports received for 17 diseases. Some corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (136) were 5 percent fewer than in the preceding week (143). Deaths (13) remained the same. The current number of cases was less than three-fourths of those (187) recorded for the same week of last year and well under half of the figure (294) for the corresponding 1947 period. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 18 had more, and 2 did not change. Four prefectures reported no cases during either period. This week's cases ranged from zero in 6 prefectures to 11. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.8 and 17.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 1.8.

There were nearly 10 percent fewer dysentery cases this week (1,539) than last week (1,697). Deaths, on the other hand, increased from 479 to 501. Current cases were nearly 90 percent higher than in the thirty-sixth week of last year (816) but were approximately 40 percent lower than the total (2,533) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. There were fewer cases this week than last in 29 prefectures, more cases in 14, and the same number both weeks in 3. Tokyo-to had 180 cases this week and the other prefectures from 1 to 124 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 99.2 and 28.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 32.3 and 8.1.

The number of typhoid fever cases rose 8 percent, from 208 last week to 225 this week. Deaths dropped from 29 to 22. Current cases were 22 percent below those (287) recorded for the thirty-sixth week of last year, and over 70 percent lower than the total (785) for the corresponding 1947 period. Twenty prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week and 19 had more. Four prefectures reported the same number in both weeks, and 3 had no cases either week. Seven prefectures reported no cases this week. For the remaining 39 prefectures cases ranged from 1 to 18. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.5 and 7.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever cases this week (77) rose slightly over the previous week (74). Deaths rose from 3 to 5. The current case figure was about 10 percent below that (85) recorded for the same period of last year, and approximately one-third of the number (227) in the corresponding 1947 week. There were increases over last week in 19 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 3. No cases were reported during either period in the remaining 10 prefectures. Sixteen prefectures had no cases this week. Tokyo-to reported 13, and the remaining 29 prefectures reported from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.0 and 2.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

There have been no smallpox cases or deaths reported for the past 7 weeks. During the thirty-sixth week of 1948 there were also no cases, but during the same week of 1947 there were 2. The cumulative case and death rates as of 3 September were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

For the first time in 6 weeks one case of and one death from typhus fever were reported, both in Miyagi Prefecture. In the thirty-sixth week of 1948 there were no cases, but in the same period of 1947 there was one. The current case and death rates were both 0.1. The corresponding cumulative rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

The number of malaria cases this week (105) was approximately the same as last week (102). No deaths were reported, as against 2 deaths last week. The present case figure was two-thirds of that (159) for the same week of last year, and somewhat more than one-fourth of the total (375) recorded during the corresponding period of 1947. Cases increased from last week in 16 prefectures, decreased in 13, and remained the same in 6. The remaining 11 prefectures reported no cases during either period. Shiga Prefecture, with 72 cases, as usual accounted for about two-thirds of the total, and there were from 1 to 3 cases in 24 other prefectures. No cases were reported from the remaining 21 prefectures.

There were 73 cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis reported this week, twice last week's total (36). Deaths increased from 2 to 23. During the thirty-sixth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were recorded 1,012 and 30 cases respectively. There were 18 cases this week in Mie Prefecture and 15 each in Shizuoka and Osaka. Eleven prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each accounted for the remainder. Current reports are based upon a clinical diagnosis which may not be confirmed by laboratory analysis. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.7 and 0.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases this week (51) and last week (52) were approximately the same. No deaths were reported either week. The number of cases this week was approximately 75 percent higher than the total (29) for the same period of 1948, and about 30 percent over the corresponding 1947 total (39). The same number of prefectures (11) reported increases this week as reported decreases, 5 reported the same number both weeks, and 19 reported no cases in either period. There were 11 cases in Tokyo-to, and from 1 to 5 cases each in 20 other prefectures. Over half (35) of the prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.3 and 5.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were 41 cases of epidemic meningitis this week, nearly one-third more than last week's total (31). Deaths rose from 8 to 10. The number of cases this week was over 40 percent below the total recorded for the same week in 1948 (71) and nearly 40 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 total (64). Fourteen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last, 12 had more, and 3 did not change. The remaining 17 prefectures had no cases either week. Tokyo-to reported 10 cases this week. The remainder were distributed among 17 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased nearly one fourth, from 1,132 to 857. The current number was three times as high as that (283) recorded for the same period of last year, but more than a third below the figure (1,338) for the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased this week in 35 prefectures and increased in 10. One prefecture (Nara) reported no cases in either week. Three prefectures reported no cases this week. Hokkaido had 151 cases, and cases ranged from 1 to 86 in the remaining 42 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 55.3 and 278.1 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases increased by 10 percent, from 4,521 to 4,968 reaching a new high point for the year. There were nearly four times as many in the thirty-sixth week of last year (1,324) and one-third more than in the corresponding 1947 period (3,741). Cases increased over last week in 24 prefectures and decreased in 22. There were major increases in Saitama and Aichi Prefectures, with 152 and 102 more cases respectively this week than last week. Toyama Prefecture had 106 fewer cases this week than last. Thirty percent of all cases were in 5 prefectures: Tokyo-to (354), Hokkaido (347), Saitama (292), Fukuoka (262), and Aichi (259). The current and cumulative case rates were 320.3 and 162.6 respectively.

Cases of tuberculosis this week (9,935) were 4 percent higher than last week (9,594). They were 18 percent higher than in the same period of last year (8,409) and approximately the same as in the corresponding week of 1947 (9,962). There were increases over last week in 25 prefectures, decreases in 20, and no change in one. Prefectural case figures ranged from 61 to 827. The current and cumulative case rates were 640.6 and 579.9 respectively.

There was a small increase in the number of pneumonia cases, from 1,042 to 1,056. Cases during the current week were 80 percent higher than in the same period of last year (587), but were nearly one-fourth lower than during the corresponding 1947 week (1,364). Cases decreased from last week in over half (24) of the prefectures, increased in 21, and remained the same in 1. The number of cases in the prefectures ranged from 3 to 83. The current and cumulative case rates were 68.1 and 189.7 respectively.

There were 9 cases of influenza this week compared with 5 last week. In the thirty-sixth weeks of 1948 and 1947 they numbered 17 and 29 respectively. The current cases were reported by 5 prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 3.3 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,061 and 136,070 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,409 and 126,916; and for chancroid, 351 and 16,439. Totals this week were higher than last week when there were 2,806 syphilis cases, 3,084 gonorrhea cases, and 344 chancroid cases. The current totals were all below those recorded for the same period of last year. At that time there were 3,897 cases of syphilis, 3,723 cases of gonorrhea, and 563 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases this week were: syphilis 197.4 and 243.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 219.8 and 227.3; and chancroid 22.6 and 29.4.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 3 SEPTEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	644	87	30	3	*271	52
AOMORI	-	-	165	13	9	2	79	20
IWATE	2	-	231	33	94	15	417	52
MIYAGI	4	-	318	20	15	4	152	21
AKITA	7	1	251	19	17	2	134	27
YAMAGATA	2	-	133	15	29	8	251	42
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	163	17	47	18	327	119
IBARAKI	2	1	175	15	95	77	776	408
TOCHIGI	3	-	156	13	36	13	418	161
GUMMA	3	1	128	15	66	21	1206	329
SAITAMA	5	1	221	16	107	36	1304	347
CHIBA	1	-	156	23	42	17	506	164
TOKYO	6	3	751	89	180	44	2026	459
KANAGAWA	6	1	279	36	62	13	627	126
NIIGATA	8	1	419	39	124	19	1139	188
TOYAMA	-	-	156	21	6	4	103	37
ISHIKAWA	1	-	168	15	14	3	70	25
FUKUI	2	-	97	9	5	1	87	19
YAMANASHI	-	-	43	8	10	3	101	26
NAGANO	1	-	208	19	41	7	405	58
GIFU	2	-	112	19	51	22	345	147
SHIZUOKA	1	-	203	25	76	24	791	218
AICHI	6	-	255	18	64	25	898	315
MIE	3	-	162	11	11	4	155	51
SHIGA	2	-	73	5	9	2	66	11
KYOTO	5	-	128	12	20	5	261	49
OSAKA	3	-	247	22	30	5	430	62
HYOGO	1	-	307	32	26	10	216	71
NARA	-	-	66	10	7	2	33	13
TAKAYAMA	-	-	65	1	2	-	82	21
TOTTORI	-	-	53	8	9	2	46	14
SHIMANE	4	-	183	12	31	16	197	71
OKAYAMA	1	-	120	17	6	6	86	42
HIROSHIMA	3	-	287	17	23	14	268	115
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	211	19	12	6	144	65
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	72	4	20	5	126	38
KAGAWA	1	-	98	14	15	2	130	47
EHIME	4	1	137	18	10	4	178	53
KOCHI	4	-	105	2	3	3	75	30
FUKUOKA	11	1	617	60	31	6	267	80
SAGA	1	-	300	21	1	1	87	30
NAGASAKI	5	-	244	20	5	-	144	25
KUMAMOTO	1	-	157	16	7	2	123	69
OITA	2	-	261	28	12	9	142	66
MIYAZAKI	5	2	359	32	15	7	301	84
KAGOSHIMA	4	-	311	44	14	9	116	53
TOTAL	136	13	9995	1009	1539	501	*16106	4520
RATE								
Current	8.8	0.8	17.9	1.8	99.2	32.3	28.8	8.1
Previous	9.2	0.8			109.4	30.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cumment Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	1	103	17	4	-	47	5
AOMORI	2	-	39	7	1	-	19	1
IWATE	6	1	56	10	1	-	22	1
MIYAGI	9	1	154	17	7	-	90	6
AKITA	1	-	32	4	-	-	7	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	32	6	1	-	10	-
FUKUSHIMA	6	-	82	6	6	1	118	3
IBARAKI	7	-	* 58	9	1	-	33	1
TOCHIGI	5	-	52	9	2	-	18	-
GUMMA	1	-	36	5	-	-	20	2
SAITAMA	6	1	131	18	2	-	37	1
CHIBA	3	-	92	19	-	-	34	2
TOKYO	14	1	607	70	13	-	374	8
KANAGAWA	9	1	182	19	1	-	47	2
NIIGATA	9	-	191	7	2	-	59	2
TOYAMA	8	1	63	10	-	-	30	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	29	5	2	-	24	-
FUKUI	2	-	97	8	-	-	22	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	2	-	82	5	2	-	39	1
GIFU	13	-	146	21	1	-	14	3
SHIZUOKA	10	4	182	20	1	1	90	5
AICHI	18	1	248	27	6	-	78	-
MIE	15	2	210	18	-	1	45	4
SHIGA	1	1	19	2	1	-	13	1
KYOTO	4	1	113	11	1	-	52	-
OSAKA	7	1	170	* 27	3	1	37	2
HYOGO	13	2	203	22	-	-	18	-
NARA	4	-	63	14	-	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	48	8	2	-	20	-
TOTTORI	2	-	49	3	2	-	8	-
SHIMANE	3	-	52	6	-	-	12	1
OKAYAMA	7	2	66	22	5	-	15	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	214	13	1	-	53	3
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	36	4	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	45	3	1	-	8	1
KAGAWA	5	-	28	3	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	1	51	6	1	-	13	1
KOCHI	12	-	77	9	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	3	-	123	16	1	-	28	1
SAGA	1	-	41	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	28	3	-	-	4	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	12	3	3	1	9	1
OITA	-	-	22	5	2	-	8	1
MIYAZAKI	1	-	10	-	-	-	5	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	11	4	1	-	2	-
TOTAL	225	22	4395	528	77	5	1619	68
RATE								
Current	14.5	1.4	7.9	0.9	5.0	0.3	2.9	0.1
Previous	13.4	1.9			4.8	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 September 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	120	12	1	1	* 91	7
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 September 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	38	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	11	1	-	-	1	1
AKITA	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	23	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	28	1	1	-	* 7	* 6
TOCHIGI	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	7	1	2	-	6	1
SAITAMA	1	-	20	-	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	25	3	-	-	1	2
TOKYO	3	-	102	1	4	-	21	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	29	-	3	2	19	5
NIIGATA	-	-	31	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	3	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	25	1	5	2	5	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	20	1	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	19	-	15	4	19	6
AICHI	3	-	48	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	23	2	18	5	31	8
SHIGA	72	-	1976	4	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	85	1	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	23	-	15	7	30	11
HYOGO	1	-	41	1	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	13	2	1	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	17	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	22	1	-	-	* -	* -
HIROSHIMA	-	-	34	-	2	1	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	19	2	4	1	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	20	-	1	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	49	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	19	1	1	1	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	24	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	105	-	3079	40	73	23	164	* 53
RATE								
Current	6.8	-	5.5	0.1	4.7	1.5	0.3	0.1
Previous	6.6	0.1			2.4	0.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 September
continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	331	8	2	-	118	27
AOMORI	-	-	19	-	1	-	30	3
IWATE	-	-	40	-	-	-	21	4
MIYAGI	4	-	36	1	-	-	48	13
AKITA	-	-	30	-	1	-	27	5
YAMAGATA	1	-	39	1	-	-	24	10
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	47	1	-	-	44	10
IBARAKI	3	-	42	-	-	-	29	7
TOCHIGI	1	-	43	2	-	-	9	2
GUMMA	-	-	63	-	-	-	18	7
SAITAMA	5	-	155	4	-	-	24	9
CHIBA	3	-	86	1	-	-	21	5
TOKYO	11	-	729	9	10	2	178	48
KANAGAWA	1	-	152	1	4	-	61	15
NIIGATA	2	-	39	2	-	-	16	5
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	1	-	12	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	2	-	9	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	33	5	-	-	6	1
NAGANO	3	-	238	3	-	-	14	6
GIFU	-	-	45	2	1	-	7	2
SHIZUOKA	3	-	45	1	1	-	22	9
AICHI	2	-	124	-	1	-	11	4
MIE	-	-	39	-	1	-	11	3
SHIGA	1	-	79	-	3	-	8	3
KYOTO	1	-	202	-	4	-	29	12
OSAKA	2	-	140	3	3	2	68	26
HYOGO	-	-	66	1	1	-	25	4
NARA	-	-	23	1	-	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	3	-	22	5
SHIMANE	1	-	50	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	102	2	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	19	-	1	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	41	-	-	-	10	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	7	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	11	4
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	3
FUKUOKA	1	-	24	-	-	-	38	10
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	-	1	-	4	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	4
TOTAL	51	-	3253	49	41	10	1051	299
RATE								
Current	3.3	-	5.8	0.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.5
Previous	3.4	-	-	-	2.0	0.5	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 3 September 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	151	10341	347	7543	728	24356
AOMORI	11	1084	52	1277	216	5408
IWATE	23	851	110	1058	294	6236
MIYAGI	11	1452	90	2110	193	7298
AKITA	22	1282	83	1262	112	4420
YAMAGATA	8	1175	60	1551	155	4423
FUKUSHIMA	8	2048	70	1116	151	5362
IBARAKI	10	2792	124	1228	141	4453
TOCHIGI	3	713	28	1106	112	3241
GUMMA	7	2192	68	2120	148	4140
SAITAMA	37	3333	292	3554	225	6592
CHIBA	13	1717	65	918	134	5147
TOKYO	20	11602	354	7649	827	39062
KANAGAWA	21	3223	183	3054	257	9478
NIIGATA	24	5144	61	2126	288	8266
TOYAMA	35	5713	52	2273	122	7477
ISHIKAWA	50	2845	60	1399	146	4759
FUKUI	6	1653	70	897	94	2966
YAMANASHI	4	1718	18	344	70	1562
NAGANO	32	2706	78	3003	276	8303
GIFU	34	2281	93	1844	201	5414
SHIZUOKA	22	3171	180	2627	187	6631
AICHI	86	6776	259	4419	607	13169
MIE	10	4502	52	1354	183	5447
SHIGA	19	5253	189	2262	97	2868
KYOTO	-	6268	112	2314	216	10760
OSAKA	8	5896	227	3493	411	15885
HYOGO	17	4523	225	3702	307	11421
NARA	-	1345	16	328	74	1784
WAKAYAMA	1	1827	34	362	111	2983
TOTTORI	6	842	70	632	85	2511
SHIMANE	7	5762	47	768	92	4601
OKAYAMA	8	1176	142	1568	285	7437
HIROSHIMA	14	4886	198	2913	309	10987
YAMAGUCHI	4	2886	35	1026	317	6171
TOKUSHIMA	4	585	7	375	61	2330
KAGAWA	15	624	171	1820	222	3934
EHIME	5	1439	131	3509	144	5363
KOCHI	-	394	17	229	75	2265
FUKUOKA	35	14463	262	5308	440	13591
SAGA	16	3622	64	1164	124	3241
NAGASAKI	27	3778	46	931	209	5696
KUMAMOTO	2	4119	45	718	101	3968
OITA	2	2289	33	455	99	3512
MIYAZAKI	7	1612	42	487	125	4569
KAGOSHIMA	12	1355	6	604	194	4294
TOTAL	857	155,258	4,968	90,800	9,935	323,781
RATE						
Current	55.3	278.1	320.3	162.6	640.6	579.9
Previous	73.0		291.5		618.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	83	8459	1	75
AOMORI	14	1957	-	18
IWATE	32	2192	-	-
MIYAGI	37	2454	-	13
AKITA	12	1553	-	-
YAMAGATA	26	1930	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	39	2885	2	7
IBARAKI	46	3350	-	2
TOCHIGI	11	1885	-	6
GUMMA	26	2901	-	71
SAITAMA	56	3254	-	56
CHIBA	8	1311	-	4
TOKYO	46	6817	-	90
KA NAGAWA	46	2949	-	13
NIIGATA	36	4269	-	175
TOYAMA	9	3335	-	32
ISHIKAWA	22	1391	-	53
FUKUI	14	1001	-	65
YAMA NASHI	7	1063	-	14
NAGANO	52	3614	-	82
GIFU	28	2397	-	36
SHIZUOKA	22	2864	-	36
AICHI	34	3827	-	45
MIE	19	2221	-	65
SHIGA	14	1697	-	35
KYOTO	15	1876	-	20
OSAKA	21	2166	-	207
HYOGO	23	2948	-	83
NARA	4	547	-	11
WAKAYAMA	11	1009	-	7
TOTTORI	6	640	-	-
SHIMANE	7	1450	-	11
OKA YAMA	27	2169	-	15
HIROSHIMA	10	2376	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	3	1495	1	41
TOKUSHIMA	6	864	-	43
KAGAWA	27	1184	-	59
EHIME	22	3283	-	48
KOCHI	9	788	2	3
FUKUOKA	52	3588	-	25
SAGA	13	1344	-	16
NA GASAKI	8	1481	-	50
KUMAMOTO	20	1867	-	30
OITA	5	763	-	33
MIYAZAKI	13	1343	-	44
KA GOSHIMA	15	1149	-	-
TOTAL	1,056	105,906	9	1,833
RATE				
Current	68.1	189.7	0.6	3.3
Previous	67.2		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for first 36 Weeks		
	3 Sep 1949	4 Sep 1948	6 Sep 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	136	187	294	9995	10642	20442
DYSENTERY	1539	816	2533	16106	11148	29783
Typhoid fever	225	287	785	4395	6596	12460
Paratyphoid fever	77	85	227	1619	2125	3378
Smallpox	-	-	2	120	22	378
Typhus fever	1	-	1	91	418	995
Malaria	105	159	375	3079	4039	9420
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	51	29	39	3253	1934	1896
Epidemic meningitis	41	71	64	1051	1682	2914
Japanese "B" encephalitis	73	1012	30	164	5943	105
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	857	283	1338	155258	46702	NA
Whooping cough	4968	1324	3741	90800	39304	NA
Tuberculosis	9935	8409	9962	323781	264106	NA
Pneumonia	1056	587	1364	105906	93333	NA
Influenza	9	17	29	1833	2493	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	13	11	18	1009	969	1768
Dysentery	501	245	479	4520	2908	5260
Typhoid fever	22	29	101	528	754	1476
Paratyphoid fever	5	6	13	68	105	181
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	1	-	-	7	28	81
Malaria	-	3	-	40	26	17
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	49	25	44
Epidemic meningitis	10	13	14	299	410	930
Japanese "B" encephalitis	23	372	13	53	156	44
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 36 Weeks		
	3 Sep 1949	4 Sep 1948	6 Sep 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	8.8	12.2	19.7	17.9	19.3	38.0
Dysentery	99.2	53.2	169.3	28.8	20.2	55.3
Typhoid fever	14.5	18.7	52.5	7.9	11.9	23.1
Paratyphoid fever	5.0	5.5	15.2	2.9	3.8	6.3
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8
Malaria	6.8	10.4	25.1	5.5	7.3	17.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3.3	1.9	2.6	5.8	3.5	3.5
Epidemic meningitis	2.6	4.6	4.3	1.9	3.0	5.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	4.7	66.0	2.0	0.3	10.8	0.2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	55.3	18.4	89.4	278.1	84.6	NA
Whooping cough	320.3	86.3	250.1	162.6	71.2	NA
Tuberculosis	640.6	548.2	666.0	579.9	478.3	NA
Pneumonia	68.1	38.3	91.2	189.7	169.0	NA
Influenza	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.3	4.5	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	3.3
Dysentery	32.3	16.0	32.0	8.1	5.3	9.8
Typhoid fever	1.4	1.9	6.8	0.9	1.4	2.7
Paratyphoid	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	1.5	24.3	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 3 September 1949

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for year
to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	12	520	168	6003	135	5760
AOMORI	1	109	30	1353	25	1480
IWATE	5	63	32	644	34	1257
MIYAGI	1	104	56	1350	52	1728
AKITA	3	72	22	839	20	1332
YAMAGATA	4	37	20	822	36	1664
FUKUSHIMA	4	197	62	1697	72	2368
IBARAKI	4	209	34	1174	43	1663
TOCHIGI	5	152	101	1714	60	* 2185
GUMMA	1	172	37	1431	29	1911
SAITAMA	1	100	47	1189	35	1810
CHIBA	3	229	25	1481	47	2326
TOKYO	31	1393	201	11301	147	9392
KANAGAWA	31	1424	250	11603	209	7839
NIIGATA	1	64	25	925	31	1962
TOYAMA	1	121	47	1665	24	1541
ISHIKAWA	2	133	30	1734	44	1527
FUKUI	4	123	46	871	26	989
YAMANASHI	6	119	31	721	31	827
NAGANO	4	111	74	1776	49	1863
GIFU	3	260	65	2407	33	1238
SHIZUOKA	5	209	62	2502	77	2901
AICHI	12	1365	201	6966	150	6496
MIE	12	255	53	1322	31	1937
SHIGA	6	234	20	919	20	1178
KYOTO	15	1037	90	3893	86	5419
OSAKA	31	1458	164	7472	273	10900
HYOGO	17	1038	174	6573	156	8675
NARA	9	344	33	1619	27	1550
WA KAYAMA	14	417	63	2547	65	2392
TOTTORI	3	137	24	1087	29	1169
SHIMANE	1	45	17	541	6	686
OKAYAMA	15	537	97	2636	71	2915
HIROSHIMA	11	743	187	5444	115	4552
YAMAGUCHI	3	321	110	4074	98	2836
TOKUSHIMA	1	69	5	629	16	1095
KAGAWA	4	98	54	897	53	1894
EHIME	6	152	29	1312	36	1680
KOCHI	2	84	37	1200	14	1137
FUKUOKA	47	1311	283	10668	268	10330
SAGA	1	85	29	1829	29	1991
NA GASAKI	6	407	107	3555	113	4391
KUMAMOTO	1	73	67	1780	58	2511
OITA	1	117	52	1901	58	1887
MIYAZAKI	-	50	25	1080	11	1303
KAGOSHIMA	1	141	23	1770	19	1583
TOTAL	351	16,439	3,409	126,916	3,061	136,070

RATE

Current	22.6	29.4	219.8	227.3	197.4	243.7
Previous	22.2	198.8			180.3	

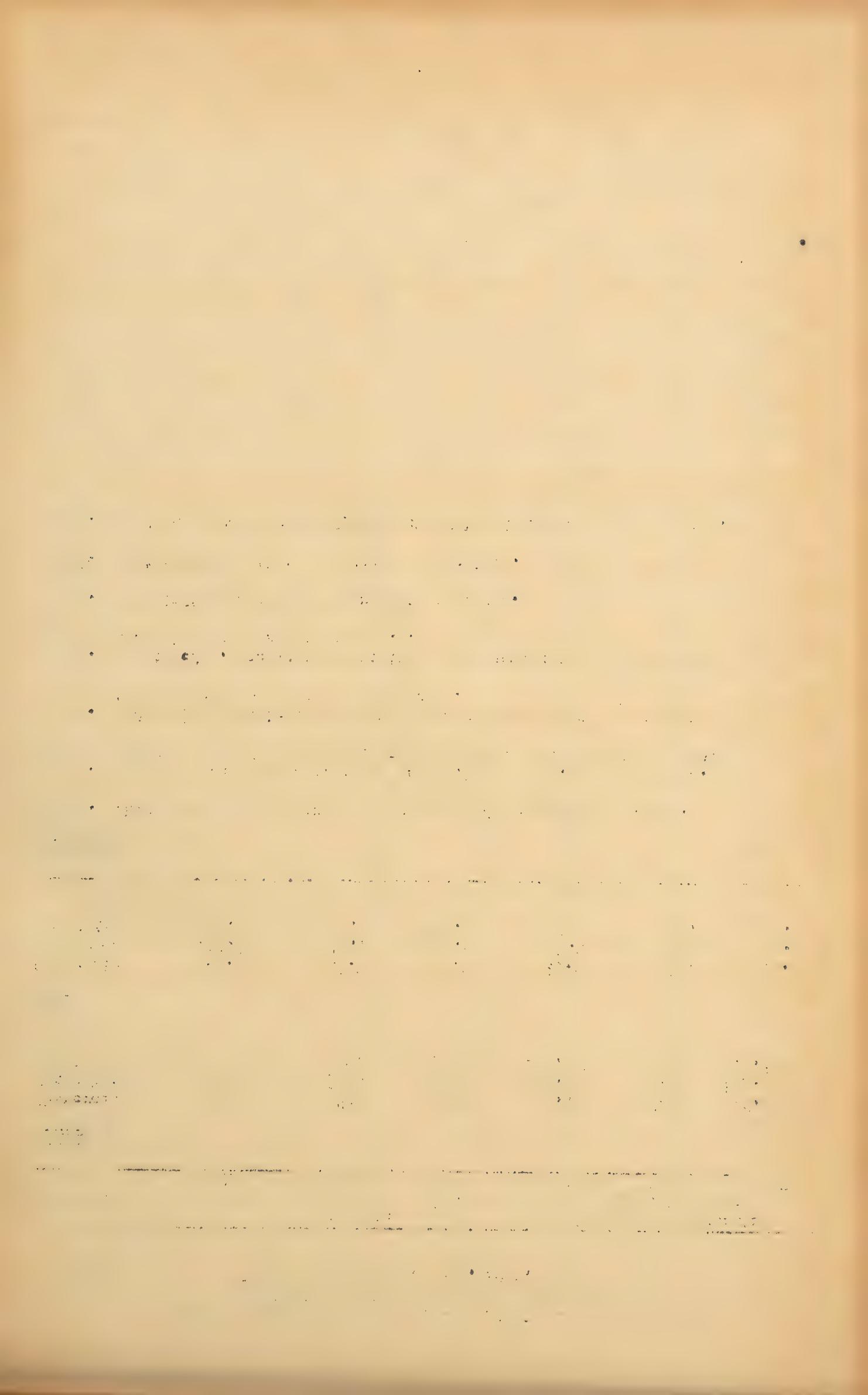
See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	3 Sep 1949	4 Sep 1948	6 Sep 1947	First 36 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	351	563	843	16,439	27,256	28,233
Gonorrhea	3409	3723	4553	126,916	162,981	145,369
Syphilis	3061	3897	3174	136,070	154,863	98,329
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	22.6	36.7	56.4	29.4	49.4	52.4
Gonorrhea	219.8	242.7	304.4	227.3	295.1	269.9
Syphilis	197.4	254.1	212.2	243.7	280.4	182.6

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FOUR WEEK PERIOD ENDED 27 AUGUST 1949

During the four weeks ended 27 August 1949 the 12 acute communicable diseases 1/ included in this report accounted for 9,641 cases and 2,129 deaths. The current case total was 15 percent higher than the July figure (8,416), while deaths were more than one-fourth higher than in July (1,670). The greatest 2/ increase since last month occurred in dysentery cases and deaths. There were lesser increases for typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and Japanese "B" encephalitis. There were decreases for diphtheria, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, and epidemic meningitis. Current rates were lower than those for August of last year for all diseases except dysentery and scarlet fever. There were no cases of smallpox in August either year. No cases of cholera or plague were reported in July or August of this year or 1948. Since publication of the last monthly digest, population estimates as of 1 July 1949 have become available. Rates for July 1949 referred to in this report are revised rates based on 1 July 1949 population estimates. Revised national rates for each disease January through July 1949 are attached.

The diphtheria case rate (8.8) this month decreased 23 percent from the July rate (11.4), and the death rate decreased from 1.0 to 0.7. The current case rate was nearly 10 percent lower than that (9.7) for the same month of last year and less than half the August 1947 rate (18.0). The current rate is the lowest reported 3/ for August in any year since 1926. There were decreases from last month in 34 prefectures, increases in 11, and no change in 1. The most marked rises occurred in Miyazaki (from 26.5 to 40.5), Gunma (1.3 to 11.3), and Miyagi (9.1 to 17.8). The largest decreases occurred in Saga (35.5 to 5.6), Oita (29.9 to 11.4), and Iwate (22.4 to 6.0). Six prefectures had rates this month that exceeded the national rate by more than 50 percent, including Miyazaki Prefecture where the rate (40.5) was more than four and a half times the national rate. On the other hand, rates in 8 prefectures were less than half of the national average, including Nara with a rate (1.7) less than one-fifth the national.

The current case rate for dysentery (113.5) was 81 percent higher than last month (62.8), while the death rate increased from 18.3 to 30.6. The case rate this month was 77 percent higher than in the same month of last year (64.0) but was less than half of the corresponding 1947 rate (231.7). Case rates increased over last month in 39 prefectures and decreased in 9. A particularly marked increase occurred in Niigata Prefecture (from 128.7 to 333.4). Only 14 prefectures had rates within a range of plus or minus 50 percent of the national rate. More than half (24) were below this range, and 8 were above. Gunma Prefecture had a rate (416.3) more than three and half times as large as the national, while at the other extreme the rate for Nara Prefecture (11.6) was only about a tenth as large as the national.

The typhoid fever case rate (13.9) was 23 percent higher than the July rate (11.3), and the current death rate (1.9 was also higher than that for the previous month (1.2). This month's case rate was the lowest 3/ ever recorded for August. It was 32 percent below the rate for August of last year (20.3) and 73 percent lower than in the same month of 1947 (51.0). Rates increased over last month in 31 prefectures, decreased in 14, and remained the same in 1. Fukui Prefecture, although still reporting the highest case rate of any prefecture, dropped from last month's 59.2 to 35.3 this month. Six prefectures reported rates more than twice as high as the national rate, while 14 were less than half the national average.

The case rate for paratyphoid fever this month (4.9) was 20 percent higher than in July (4.1), although the death rate (0.2) remained the same. It was the lowest 3/ case rate ever recorded for August. It was one-fourth less than that (6.5) for the same month of last year, and 63 percent below the rate (13.1) in August 1947. Twenty-eight prefectures had higher rates this month than in July and 15 had lower. The remaining 3 prefectures (Kagawa, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima) had no cases in either month. The largest change was in Toyama Prefecture which increased five times, from 3.1 last month to 15.5 this month. Toyama and Miyagi

Prefectures each had rates over 3 times as large as the national, while 15 prefectures had rates less than half as large as the national rate. Six of these 15 had no cases of paratyphoid fever.

There were no cases of smallpox and no deaths reported in the month of August. In July there were 6 cases and 1 death. No cases were reported in August 1948, but there were 2 in the same month of 1947.

There were no cases of or deaths from typhus fever during August. In July there were 9 cases and 1 death. In August 1948 there were 2 cases, and in August 1947 there were 34.

The case rate for malaria this month (8.2) was nearly 30 percent below the July rate (11.6). The death rate (0.1) remained the same. The current rate was 36 percent below the rate (12.8) for August 1948, and 73 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (30.3). Rates decreased in 32 prefectures, increased in 13, and remained the same in 1. Shiga Prefecture reported 338 cases in August, two-thirds of the national total, with a rate of 500.7. Kyoto Prefecture reported a case rate of 28.3, over three times the national rate. Three prefectures reported no cases. In the remaining 41 prefectures case rates ranged from 0.5 to 9.1.

There were reported 75 cases of and 20 deaths from Japanese "B" encephalitis on the basis of clinical diagnoses which had not been confirmed by laboratory analysis at the time reports were submitted. Rates were 1.2 and 0.3 respectively. In the previous month both case and death rates were 0.1. The case rate this month is far below the rate for August 1948 (80.0) but higher than that (0.9) for August 1947. Thirty-one prefectures reported no cases in either July or August, 12 reported more and 3 fewer. Cases were reported in 12 prefectures in August, with case rates highest in Mie (11.6), Nara (10.0), and Kanagawa (7.8). Rates in the remaining 9 prefectures ranged from 0.8 to 4.4.

The case rate for scarlet fever in August (3.4) was 38 percent lower than in July (5.5). The death rate (0.1) remained the same. The case rate was 36 percent higher than in August 1948 (2.5) and 13 percent higher than the rate (3.0) for the corresponding month of 1947. There were decreases this month in 26 prefectures and increases in 14, while the remaining 6 reported no cases either month. Nagano Prefecture reported a rate (14.3) over 4 times as high as the national average, while the rate (12.6) in Tokyo-to was over 3 times the national. There were no cases in 14 prefectures. In the remaining 30; rates ranged from 0.6 to 8.4.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis dropped slightly, from 1.7 to 1.6. The death rate (0.5) remained the same. The current case rate was approximately one-third that in August 1948 (4.7) and about one-half the corresponding 1947 rate (3.0). There were decreases from last month in 22 prefectures and increases in 17. The remaining 7 prefectures had no cases either month. Fourteen prefectures reported no cases this month, while at the other extreme Tokyo-to (6.4), Aomori (5.3), and Hokkaido (3.5) reported rates from 2 to 4 times as high as the national.

There continued to be no cholera and no plague.

Five additional diseases 4/ accounted for 66,308 cases in August as compared with 100,489 cases in July. Whooping cough rose over the previous month, but rates for the other 4 were all lower.

The measles case rate dropped from 259.8 in July to 110.4 currently. The August rate this year was well over two and a half times as large as in the same month of 1948 (40.2), but more than 40 percent lower than the 1947 rate (187.0). All prefectures reported decreases this month except Kagawa where the rate rose from 203.8 to 232.6. Current case rates ranged from 13.6 in Osaka to 506.4 in Toyama.

The whooping cough case rate rose in August, whereas in both 1948 and 1947 August rates were lower than the July peak. The current rate (285.6) was 6 percent

higher than the July rate (269.9). It was more than two and a half times as large as the rate (110.5) in August 1948, and approximately the same as the corresponding month of 1947 (287.6). Case rates increased in 26 prefectures and decreased in 20. Large increases were reported in Toyama (325.4) to 613.9), Fukui (330.1 to 516.6), Kyoto (314.1 to 422.4 and Tochigi (152.1 to 255.6). Twenty-nine prefectures had rates within 50 percent plus or minus of the national rate, 10 were below this range, and 7 above. The rate in Toyama Prefecture (613.9) was over twice the national average, while the rate in Kochi Prefecture (68.7) was less than one-fourth the national.

The case rate for tuberculosis this month (600.8) was 8 percent below last month's rate (649.9). It was 14 percent above the rate for August 1948 (526.3) and 5 percent above the August 1947 rate (571.4). There were decreases in rates in 30 prefectures and increases in 16. All but 5 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Three prefectures (Toyama, Tokyo-to, and Kyoto) had rates more than 50 percent above, and two (Yamanashi and Tochigi) had rates as much below.

The pneumonia case rate (71.2) dropped 38 percent below last month's rate (115.0). It was 75 percent above the rate for August 1948 (40.6), but 31 percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (103.6). There were decreases in the rates in all prefectures. Thirty-five prefectures had rates within 50 percent plus or minus of the national rate, 7 were higher, and 4 were lower. Rates ranged from 25.9 in Oita to 176.1 in Toyama.

The influenza case rate (0.8) was lower this month than last month (1.3) and was lower than in August of 1948 and 1947 (1.1 and 1.8 respectively). In 18 prefectures rates decreased from last month, in 10 they increased, while the remaining 18 prefectures had no cases either month. The highest rate was reported for Mie Prefecture (11.6 as compared with 0.7 in July). Fourteen other prefectures reported rates ranging from 0.4 to 5.2. The remaining 31 prefectures reported no cases.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 26,248 cases during August, as compared with 38,103 cases during July. Rates were lower than in the previous month for each disease.

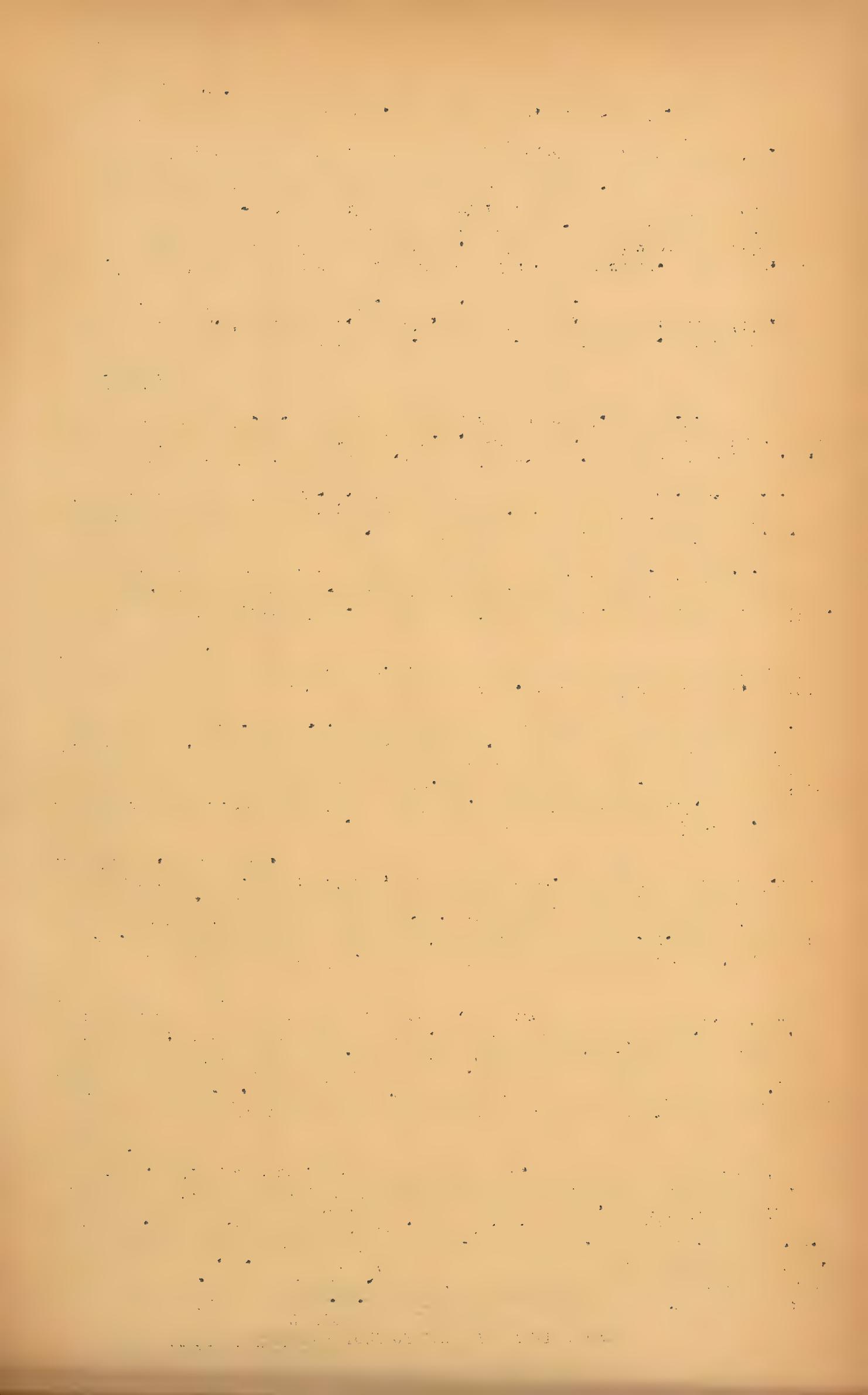
The rate for syphilis (191.2) was approximately one-sixth below the rate (232.9) last month, and the rate (226.4) for August 1948. It was slightly higher than the rate (187.9) for August 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 81.8 to 426.7.

The gonorrhea case rate (211.2) was 10 percent lower than in July (233.9), 6 percent lower than the rate for August 1948 (223.8), and 28 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 rate (292.0). Prefectural rates ranged from 49.4 to 852.0.

The case rate for chancroid (20.7) was 16 percent lower than in July (24.6), 35 percent lower than in August 1948 (31.8), and 57 percent lower than the corresponding 1947 rate (47.9). Prefectural rates ranged from 0.5 to 83.7.

FOOTNOTES:

- 1/ These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, and plague.
- 2/ August 1949 and August 1948 were both four-week periods. July 1949, and August 1947 were five-week periods. Rates are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July of the year concerned. Comparisons of data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in the length of time included or in the base population.
- 3/ Monthly data are not available for the period 1928 - 1934 inclusive.
- 4/ These diseases are measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza.



SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
4 Week Period Ended 27 August 1949

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)
HOKKAIDO	23	7.4	1	0.3	95	30.5	23	7.4
AOMORI	8	8.5	1	1.1	29	30.8	9	9.6
IWATE	6	6.0	-	-	201	200.8	25	25.0
MIYAGI	22	17.8	-	-	58	47.0	5	4.1
AKITA	21	21.2	2	2.0	45	45.3	11	11.1
YAMAGATA	8	7.7	1	1.0	97	93.1	14	13.4
FUKUSHIMA	8	5.1	-	-	146	23.2	49	31.3
IBARAKI	17	10.8	2	1.3	328	207.4	169	106.9
TOCHIGI	10	8.3	-	-	188	156.0	63	52.3
GUMMA	14	11.3	-	-	518	416.3	129	103.7
SAITAMA	10	6.1	-	-	535	324.4	135	81.9
CHIBA	6	3.6	-	-	268	161.9	83	50.1
TOKYO	40	9.5	6	1.4	838	200.0	204	48.7
KANAGAWA	13	7.3	1	0.6	349	194.7	56	31.2
NIIGATA	24	12.7	2	1.1	628	333.4	89	47.3
TOYAMA	2	2.6	-	-	39	50.5	13	16.8
ISHIKAWA	8	11.0	-	-	29	39.8	9	12.4
FUKUI	10	17.6	1	1.8	25	44.1	3	5.3
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	58	92.0	12	19.0
NAGOYA	5	3.1	-	-	266	165.4	31	19.3
GIFU	3	2.5	-	-	145	123.0	66	56.0
SHIZUOKA	13	7.0	1	0.5	332	178.3	90	48.3
AICHI	19	7.6	1	0.4	400	160.3	136	54.5
MIE	8	7.1	1	0.9	62	55.2	21	18.7
SHIGA	2	3.0	-	-	18	26.7	3	4.4
KYOTO	10	7.2	-	-	117	84.8	19	13.8
OSAKA	14	5.1	1	0.4	109	40.1	19	7.0
HYOGO	12	4.9	2	0.8	77	31.5	28	11.5
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	7	11.6	5	8.3
WAKAYAMA	4	5.3	1	1.3	33	43.5	8	10.6
TOTTORI	3	6.5	1	2.2	23	50.2	8	17.4
SHIMANE	13	18.6	-	-	97	138.8	39	55.8
OKAYAMA	10	7.8	-	-	33	25.9	14	11.0
HIROSHIMA	21	13.3	-	-	145	91.6	65	41.1
YAMAGUCHI	13	11.2	2	1.7	61	52.4	23	19.8
TOKUSHIMA	4	5.9	1	1.5	59	87.8	16	23.8
EAGAWA	6	8.3	1	1.4	62	85.8	25	34.6
EHIME	13	11.3	1	0.9	60	52.4	14	12.2
KOCHI	7	10.4	-	-	33	49.3	15	22.4
FUKUOKA	28	10.9	4	1.6	82	32.0	28	10.9
SAGA	4	5.6	1	1.4	27	37.5	10	13.9
NAGASAKI	13	10.7	1	0.8	44	36.3	8	6.6
KUMAMOTO	4	2.9	2	1.4	49	35.5	27	19.5
OITA	11	11.4	-	-	54	56.1	28	29.1
MIYAZAKI	33	40.5	3	3.7	121	148.7	30	36.9
KAGOSHIMA	17	12.4	2	1.5	49	35.9	21	15.4
<hr/>								
*Aug 1949	543	8.8	43	0.7	7039	113.5	1898	30.6
**Jul 1949	881	11.4	79	1.0	4867	62.8	1417	18.3
*Aug 1948	594	9.7	56	0.8	3925	64.0	1492	22.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	17	5.5	3	1.0	12	3.9	2	0.6
AOMORI	6	6.4	3	3.2	3	3.2	-	-
IWATE	12	12.0	1	1.0	5	5.0	-	-
MIYAGI	20	16.2	2	1.6	21	17.0	-	-
AKITA	5	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	1	1.0	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	18	11.5	3	1.9	11	7.0	1	0.6
IBARAKI	11	7.0	5	3.2	12	7.6	1	0.6
TOCHIGI	7	5.8	2	1.7	7	5.8	-	-
GUMMA	4	3.2	-	-	4	3.2	-	-
SAITAMA	30	18.2	2	1.2	10	6.1	-	-
CHIBA	17	10.3	3	1.8	6	3.6	-	-
TOKYO	95	22.7	12	2.9	34	8.1	-	-
KANAGAWA	41	22.9	8	1.7	12	6.7	-	-
NIIGATA	33	17.5	2	1.1	16	8.5	-	-
TOYAMA	25	32.4	3	3.9	12	15.5	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	6	8.2	2	2.7	4	5.5	-	-
FUKUI	20	35.3	2	3.5	4	7.1	1	1.8
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
NAGOYA	21	13.1	2	1.2	4	2.5	-	-
GIFU	25	21.2	3	2.5	1	0.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	58	31.2	2	1.1	17	9.1	-	-
AICHI	55	22.0	11	4.4	16	6.4	-	-
MIE	38	33.9	-	-	9	8.0	-	-
SHIGA	5	7.4	1	1.5	4	5.9	1	1.5
KYOTO	26	18.8	3	2.2	13	9.4	-	-
OSAKA	34	12.5	7	2.6	11	4.0	1	0.4
HYOGO	50	20.5	8	3.3	6	2.5	-	-
NARA	17	28.2	5	8.3	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	17	22.4	5	6.6	4	5.3	-	-
TOTTORI	8	17.4	-	-	1	2.2	-	-
SHIMANE	11	15.7	-	-	4	5.7	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	14	11.0	6	4.7	3	2.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	45	28.4	1	0.6	15	9.5	1	0.6
YAMAGUCHI	14	12.0	4	3.4	2	1.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	14.9	2	3.0	2	3.0	-	-
KAGAWA	7	9.7	2	2.8	-	-	-	-
EHIME	6	5.2	-	-	2	1.7	-	-
KOCHI	7	10.4	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.3	2	0.8	4	1.6	-	-
SAGA	3	4.2	-	-	2	2.8	-	-
NAGASAKI	6	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
OITA	7	7.3	1	1.0	2	2.1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.2	-	-	2	2.5	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Aug 1949	865	13.9	115	1.9	302	4.9	10	0.2
**Jul 1949	873	11.3	92	1.2	318	4.1	19	0.2
*Aug 1948	1244	20.3	228	3.4	401	6.5	27	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - Continued
27 August 1949

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Case Number	Case Rate	Death Number	Death Rate	Case Number	Case Rate	Death Number	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIRANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Aug 1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**Jul 1949	6	0.1	1	0.0	9	0.1	1	0.0
*Aug 1948	-	-	1	0.0	2	0.0	11	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)
HOKKAIDO	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	5	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.9	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	3.8	-	-	3	1.9	3	1.9
TOCHIGI	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
SAITAMA	5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.2	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.6
TOKYO	23	5.5	-	-	16	3.8	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	2	1.1	-	-	14	7.8	3	1.7
NIIGATA	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	7	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	5	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	1.7	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	0.5	-	-	4	2.1	2	1.1
AICHI	5	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	5	4.5	-	-	13	11.6	3	2.7
SHIGA	338	500.7	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	39	28.3	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.1	-	-	11	4.0	2	0.7
HYOGO	4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	1.7	-	-	6	10.0	2	3.3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	4.4	-	-	2	4.4	1	2.2
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.4	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.7	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Aug 1949	507	8.2	5	0.1	75	1.2	20	0.3
** Jul 1949	896	11.6	11	0.1	11	0.1	6	0.1
* Aug 1948	788	12.8	22	0.3	4907	80.0	1654	24.3

See footnotes at end of table.

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Deaths (N)	Deaths (R)
HOKKAIDO	17	5.5	-	-	11	3.5	6	1.9
AOMORI	2	2.1	-	-	5	5.3	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	-	-
MIYAGI	2	1.6	-	-	2	1.6	-	-
AKITA	5	5.0	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	1	1.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.3	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
IBARAKI	4	2.5	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	3.3	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
GUJMA	2	1.6	-	-	3	2.4	-	-
SAITAMA	9	5.5	-	-	3	1.8	1	0.6
CHIBA	11	6.6	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
TOKYO	53	12.6	1	0.2	27	6.4	8	1.9
KANAGAWA	15	8.4	1	0.6	3	1.7	3	1.7
NIIGATA	4	2.1	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	1.8	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	23	14.3	2	1.2	2	1.2	1	0.6
GIFU	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.8	1	0.8
SHIZUOKA	2	1.1	-	-	1	0.5	2	1.1
AICHI	11	4.4	-	-	3	1.2	1	0.4
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
SHIGA	2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	2.9	-	-	3	2.2	2	1.4
OSAKA	8	2.9	1	0.4	8	2.9	2	0.7
HYOGO	7	2.9	-	-	3	1.2	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	3	4.3	-	-	2	2.9	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	2.4	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	3	1.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.8	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	1	0.9	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	1.2	-	-	3	1.2	1	0.4
SAGA	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	1	1.0
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Aug 1949	208	3.4	7	0.1	102	1.6	31	0.5
** Jul 1949	426	5.5	6	0.1	129	1.7	38	0.5
* Aug 1948	154	2.5	4	0.1	289	4.7	92	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Cases (N)	Cases (R)	Cases (N)	Cases (R)
HOKKAIDO	717	230.6	1238	398.1	2724	875.9
AOMORI	124	131.6	207	219.7	553	586.9
IWATE	47	47.0	198	197.8	579	578.5
MIYAGI	116	94.0	347	281.1	646	523.3
AKITA	97	97.7	236	237.7	493	496.6
YAMAGATA	115	110.4	152	146.0	490	470.5
FUKUSHIMA	112	71.5	205	130.8	532	339.4
IBARAKI	116	73.4	323	204.3	475	300.4
TOCHIGI	97	80.5	308	255.6	271	224.9
GUMMA	106	85.2	341	274.0	599	481.4
SAITAMA	336	203.8	800	485.1	868	526.4
CHIBA	78	47.1	232	140.1	641	387.2
TOKYO	243	58.0	1939	462.8	4882	1165.1
KANAGAWA	172	96.0	659	367.7	1206	672.9
NIIGATA	204	108.3	334	177.3	577	306.3
TOYAMA	391	506.4	474	613.9	904	1170.9
ISHIKAWA	101	138.7	213	292.4	459	630.2
FUKUI	83	146.3	293	516.6	373	657.7
YAMANASHI	86	136.4	70	111.0	182	288.6
NAGANO	272	169.1	532	330.8	1060	659.0
GIFU	191	162.0	224	190.0	570	568.2
SHIZUOKA	215	115.5	558	299.7	759	407.7
AICHI	674	270.1	763	305.8	2051	822.0
MIE	110	98.0	230	204.9	655	583.6
SHIGA	142	210.4	384	568.9	310	459.2
KYOTO	32	23.2	583	422.4	1309	948.3
OSAKA	37	13.6	881	324.1	1719	632.3
HYOGO	163	66.8	731	299.4	1379	564.8
NARA	13	21.6	67	111.3	266	441.7
WAKAYAMA	12	15.8	130	171.5	321	423.5
TOOTORI	40	87.2	168	366.4	290	632.5
SHIMANE	99	141.7	107	153.1	430	615.3
OKAYAMA	45	35.3	285	223.3	749	586.9
HIROSHIMA	152	96.1	566	357.7	1285	812.1
YAMAGUCHI	48	41.2	171	146.9	790	678.5
TOKUSHIMA	50	74.4	77	114.5	241	358.5
KAGAWA	168	232.6	395	546.8	562	777.9
EHIME	78	68.1	597	521.2	488	426.0
KOCHI	34	50.7	46	68.7	275	410.4
FUKUOKA	243	94.9	741	289.2	1389	542.2
SAGA	69	95.8	209	290.2	311	431.8
NAGASAKI	184	152.0	156	128.8	632	522.0
KUMAMOTO	187	135.4	220	159.3	465	336.6
OITA	39	40.5	112	116.3	378	392.4
MIYAZAKI	78	95.8	95	116.7	456	560.2
KAGOSHIMA	135	98.8	123	90.0	576	421.6
* Aug 1949	6851	110.4	17720	285.6	37270	600.8
** Jul 1949	20146	259.8	20927	269.9	50397	649.9
* Aug 1948	2467	40.2	6779	110.5	32294	526.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - Continued
27 August 1949

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Number	Case Rate	Number	Case Rate
HOKKAIDO	276	88.8	2	0.6
AOMORI	81	86.0	2	2.1
IWATE	66	65.9	-	-
MIYAGI	154	124.7	-	-
AKITA	78	78.6	-	-
YAMAGATA	114	109.5	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	142	90.6	-	-
IBARAKI	118	74.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	54	44.8	-	-
GUMMA	108	86.8	-	-
SAITAMA	201	121.9	-	-
CHIBA	53	32.0	-	-
TOKYO	268	64.0	3	0.7
KANAGAWA	113	63.0	-	-
NIIGATA	98	52.0	1	0.5
TOYAMA	136	176.1	-	-
ISHIKAWA	52	71.4	-	-
FUKUI	46	81.1	2	3.5
YAMANASHI	29	46.0	-	-
NAGANO	154	95.7	-	-
GIFU	71	60.2	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	139	74.7	8	4.3
AICHI	183	73.3	-	-
MIE	95	84.7	13	11.6
SHIGA	51	75.6	-	-
KYOTO	57	41.3	-	-
OSAKA	81	29.8	1	0.4
HYOGO	126	51.6	1	0.4
NARA	18	29.9	-	-
WAKAYAMA	44	58.1	1	1.3
TOTTORI	32	69.8	-	-
SHIMANE	29	41.5	-	-
OKAYAMA	72	56.4	-	-
HIROSHIMA	117	73.9	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	59	50.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	55	81.8	-	-
KAGAWA	90	124.6	1	1.4
EHIME	137	119.6	-	-
KOCHI	29	43.3	-	-
FUKUOKA	137	53.5	-	-
SAGA	44	61.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	71	58.6	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	148	107.1	4	2.9
OITA	25	25.9	5	5.2
MIYAZAKI	69	84.8	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	100	73.2	-	-
* August 1949	4420	71.2	47	0.8
**July 1949	8919	115.0	100	1.3
* August 1948	2490	40.6	67	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
4 Weeks Ended 27 August 1949

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
HOKKAIDO	58	18.7	689	221.6	483	155.3
AOMORI	5	5.3	181	192.1	122	129.5
IWATE	5	5.0	60	59.9	123	122.9
MIYAGI	11	8.9	172	139.3	154	124.7
AKITA	3	3.0	59	59.4	117	117.9
YAMAGATA	8	7.7	80	76.8	195	187.3
FUKUSHIMA	12	7.7	163	104.0	160	102.1
IBARAKI	19	12.0	131	82.8	174	110.0
TOCHIGI	12	10.0	150	124.5	188	156.0
GUMMA	15	12.1	153	123.0	210	168.8
SAITAMA	7	4.2	133	80.7	138	83.7
CHIBA	15	9.1	123	74.3	215	129.9
TOKYO	96	22.9	1258	300.2	825	196.9
KANAGAWA	150	83.7	1527	852.0	756	421.8
NIIGATA	1	0.5	93	49.4	154	81.8
TOYAMA	10	13.0	185	239.6	91	117.9
ISHIKAWA	8	11.0	120	164.7	131	179.9
FUKUI	15	26.4	104	183.4	89	156.9
YAMANASHI	10	15.9	58	92.0	79	125.3
NAGANO	16	9.9	184	114.4	175	108.8
GIFU	22	18.7	219	185.7	98	83.1
SHIZUOKA	9	4.8	242	130.0	257	138.1
AICHI	32	12.8	465	186.4	449	180.0
MIE	18	16.0	128	114.1	143	127.4
SHIGA	21	31.1	100	148.1	102	151.1
KYOTO	82	59.4	387	280.4	357	258.6
OSAKA	131	48.2	701	257.9	1160	426.7
HYOGO	75	30.7	666	272.8	776	317.8
NARA	28	46.5	126	209.2	123	204.3
WAKAYAMA	32	42.2	226	298.2	205	270.5
TOTTORI	4	8.7	116	253.0	111	242.1
SHIMANE	6	8.6	80	114.5	66	94.4
OKAYAMA	25	19.6	233	182.6	198	155.1
HIROSHIMA	65	41.1	619	391.2	376	237.6
YAMAGUCHI	26	22.3	481	413.1	227	195.0
TOKUSHIMA	6	8.9	57	84.8	98	145.8
KAGAWA	3	4.2	98	135.7	136	188.3
EHIME	13	11.3	106	92.5	115	100.4
KOCHI	10	14.9	112	167.2	100	149.2
FUKUOKA	105	41.0	1118	436.4	848	331.0
SIGA	4	5.6	156	216.6	187	259.6
NAGASAKI	59	48.7	402	332.0	504	416.3
KUMAMOTO	5	3.6	143	103.5	226	163.6
OITA	6	6.2	183	190.0	145	150.5
MIYAZAKI	5	6.1	100	122.9	117	143.7
KAGOSHIMA	15	11.0	214	156.6	161	117.8

* Aug 1949	1283	20.7	13101	211.2	11864	191.2
** Jul 1949	1910	24.6	18135	233.9	18058	232.9
* Aug 1948	1951	31.8	13729	223.8	13893	226.4

See footnotes at end of table.

REVISED CASE RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES:
JAPAN, JANUARY THROUGH JULY, 1949
(Per 100,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949)

Disease	** Jan	* Feb	* Mar	** Apr	* May	* Jun	** Jul
Diphtheria	24.3	25.9	23.7	20.5	17.3	14.2	11.4
Dysentery	2.1	2.2	3.4	4.0	8.8	20.7	62.8
Typhoid Fever	6.8	6.0	4.1	4.3	5.7	9.8	11.3
Paratyphoid fever	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	4.0	4.1
Smallpox	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1
Typhus fever	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Malaria	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	6.6	10.4	11.6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.1
Scarlet fever	6.7	5.1	5.2	5.7	7.8	8.0	5.5
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.7
Measles	80.1	148.2	260.6	366.0	575.9	511.3	259.8
Whooping cough	70.3	99.3	89.2	98.6	147.7	213.1	269.9
Tuberculosis	390.7	519.3	528.7	603.1	679.3	681.1	649.9
Pneumonia	182.5	255.0	266.7	259.3	232.4	168.4	115.0
Influenza	2.3	3.5	3.9	7.5	6.5	1.0	1.3
Chancroid	35.1	38.0	32.5	29.4	29.0	27.7	24.6
Gonorrhea	196.2	229.4	224.2	233.7	243.4	253.5	233.9
Syphilis	204.1	268.2	274.6	260.1	271.8	268.5	232.9

REVISED DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES:
JAPAN, JANUARY THROUGH JULY, 1949
(Per 100,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949)

Disease	** Jan	* Feb	* Mar	** Apr	* May	* Jun	** Jul
Diphtheria	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.0
Dysentery	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.4	5.4	18.3
Typhoid fever	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.1
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five-week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four-week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a five-week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948. The 1949 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT, JULY 1949

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals in Japan in July 1949 (3,064) rose slightly over the previous month (3,015). The average number of tuberculosis sanatoria rose from 294 to 295. The average number of mental hospitals (122) and leprosaria (13) both remained the same. The average number of general hospitals rose from 2,586 to 2,634.

Bed Capacity: The average bed capacity of hospitals operating this month was 249,857, slightly higher than the average for last month (249,327). The average daily bed capacity of tuberculosis sanatoria dropped slightly, from 54,512 last month to 54,382 this month. However, the total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients including those available in general hospitals rose from 76,612 to 77,389. The bed capacity of mental hospitals this month was 15,615 as compared with 15,540 last month, and the total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals rose from 17,138 to 17,249. The bed capacity of leprosaria dropped slightly, from 9,146 to 9,132. The bed capacity of general hospitals rose from 170,127 to 170,728. Of the total of beds available in general hospitals this month, 23,007 (13 percent) were for tuberculosis patients, and 1,634 (1 percent) were for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load of all hospitals in Japan for July was 163,958 as compared with 162,333 in June, an increase of one percent. The in-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria (44,832) was 2 percent higher than last month (43,827); including tuberculosis patients in general hospitals it was 67,772, or 3 percent higher than the comparable figure for last month (66,057). For mental hospitals the average daily number of in-patients (12,800) was 2 percent higher than the corresponding number for the previous month (12,605), while the total number including mental patients in general hospitals (14,215) was nearly the same as last month's average (14,176). For leprosaria the number of in-patients (8,373) rose 1 percent over June (8,305). For general hospitals the daily in-patient load this month (97,953) was only slightly above last month's average (97,596).

Out-Patient Load: A correction was received this month on June out-patient figures in Tochigi Prefecture. June out-patients in this prefecture should have been reported as 3,645 in the total hospital table and 3,603 in the general hospital table. Comparisons made herein are based on corrected figures. The average number of visits reported for out-patient clinics in all Japan in July (326,280) increased 4 percent over the corrected June total (314,048). For tuberculosis sanatoria the number of out-patients increased 7 percent from a daily average of 4,600 in June to 4,913 in July. For mental hospitals there was a 17 percent decrease, from 481 to 399. In leprosaria the average daily number of out-patients visits increased from 15 to 20. In general hospitals out-patient visits rose from 308,952 to 320,948, an increase of 4 percent.

Bed Occupancy: In July the average daily occupancy of all hospitals amounted to 65.6 percent as compared with 65.1 last month. Over half (24) of the prefectures reported bed occupancy ratios within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average. In 14 prefectures the rate was more than 10 percent below, including two prefectures (Yamanashi and Nara) where the rate was more than 20 percent below. Eight prefectures exceeded the national average by more than 10 percent. For tuberculosis sanatoria the daily average occupancy ratio was 82.4 as compared with 80.4 last month. There was considerable variation in the occupancy ratios. Only 15 fell within a range of 10 percent plus or minus of the national figure. In 21 prefectures the occupancy ratio was more than 10 percent above the national average and in 10 it was as much below. Yamanashi Prefecture reported a ratio (116.4) more than 40 percent above the national average, and Tochigi and Wakayama were over 30 percent above. Fukushima (56.8) and Ishikawa (57.0) were more than 30 percent below. The daily occupancy ratio for all tuberculosis beds including those in general hospitals was 87.6, as compared with 86.2 last month. Occupancy ratios in mental hospitals also showed considerable variation. For all Japan the ratio was 82.0 as compared to 81.1 last month. Only 13 prefectures had ratios within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average, 20 prefectures had ratios more than 10 percent above, and 11 below. The remaining 2 prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate prefecture had a ratio (178.3) over twice as high as the national average, and the ratios in Toyama (131.6) and Niigata (123.2) were more than 50 percent above the national. At the other extreme Kagoshima reported a ratio (26.8) more than 60 percent lower than the national, while Aichi (40.4) and Oita (40.5) were more than 50 percent below. The occupancy ratio for all beds reserved for mental patients including those in general

hospitals was 82.4, as compared with 82.7 last month. The occupancy ratio for leprosaria in Japan was 91.7 as compared with 90.8 last month. For the 10 prefectures having leprosaria rates ranged from 66.2 in Yamanashi to 133.2 in Shizuoka. For General hospitals the bed occupancy ratio (57.4) did not change from June to July. Twenty prefectures had ratios within 10 percent plus or minus range of the national figure, 15 below this range, and 11 above. Yamanashi (37.8) and Saitama (39.3) had ratios more than 30 percent below the national occupancy ratio. No prefectures had outstandingly high ratios.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JULY 1949

1/
TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/Number of Hospitals	2/Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/In-Patients	5/Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	3064	249857	490238	163958	326280
Hokkaido	222	14862	37267	9433	27834
Aomori	37	3878	6763	2896	3867
Iwate	49	3906	7981	2744	5237
Miyagi	66	6453	11527	4797	6730
Akita	40	3156	6657	2073	4584
Yamagata	29	2786	6109	2025	4084
Fukushima	52	3830	7467	2183	5284
Ibaraki	70	4482	6121	2491	3630
Tochigi	43	3225	5042	1990	3052
Gumma	42	3876	5505	2778	2727
Saitama	105	4603	8805	2425	6380
Chiba	76	7157	9154	5165	3989
Tokyo	262	28661	55744	22089	33655
Kanagawa	122	11038	19861	7457	12404
Niigata	76	5728	12648	4130	8518
Toyama	41	2794	6528	2027	4501
Ishikawa	57	4446	8050	2731	5319
Fukui	26	1620	3158	1044	2114
Yamanashi	24	1207	1775	602	1173
Nagano	71	5170	7768	3029	4739
Gifu	49	2888	6525	2070	4455
Shizuoka	62	6428	10457	3582	6875
Aichi	127	9207	19744	5501	14243
Mie	65	4513	8849	2507	6342
Shiga	27	1638	3500	1155	2345
Kyoto	79	8462	13446	4797	8649
Osaka	139	17503	29054	9911	19143
Hyogo	125	9134	19841	5769	14072
Nara	17	1073	2590	556	2034
Wakayama	25	1615	3619	1005	2614
Tottori	18	1764	3528	1168	2360
Shimane	22	1847	3645	1432	2213
Okayama	58	6297	9768	4717	5051
Hiroshima	82	6432	13656	3677	9979
Yamaguchi	70	4812	9960	2710	7250
Tokushima	30	1960	2936	1376	1560
Kagawa	34	2723	4080	1692	2388
Ehime	43	3000	6179	1742	4437
Kochi	38	1750	3689	1184	2505
Fukuoka	137	12453	45699	9087	36612
Saga	55	3216	6605	2219	4386
Nagasaki	63	4565	7418	2660	4758
Kumamoto	71	5100	10281	3668	6613
Oita	37	2931	3512	1743	1769
Miyazaki	35	1696	3155	1084	2071
Kagoshima	46	3972	4572	2837	1735

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JULY 1949

1/
TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

AREA	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	295	54382	49745	44832	4913
Hokkaido	14	2541	2294	2076	218
Aomori	3	680	584	557	27
Iwate	3	651	707	595	112
Miyagi	4	1200	1272	1149	123
Akita	4	785	526	487	39
Yamagata	3	270	296	254	42
Fukushima	3	940	675	534	141
Ibaraki	8	1597	1220	1172	48
Tochigi	3	650	780	748	32
Gumma	7	500	523	447	76
Saitama	6	975	1200	839	361
Chiba	14	2851	2960	2621	339
Tokyo	30	6215	6206	5799	407
Kanagawa	13	2776	2676	2436	240
Niigata	10	1264	1266	1165	101
Toyama	2	775	825	763	62
Ishikawa	6	1253	755	714	41
Fukui	3	451	404	357	47
Yamanashi	1	116	137	135	2
Nagano	9	1497	1376	1304	72
Gifu	6	831	895	810	85
Shizuoka	4	1097	1132	1004	128
Aichi	10	2719	2040	1746	294
Mie	5	821	677	569	108
Shiga	5	373	373	364	9
Kyoto	7	1565	1329	1235	94
Osaka	12	4439	2902	2676	226
Hyogo	20	2436	2184	1617	567
Nara	2	180	141	134	7
Wakayama	2	135	160	155	5
Tottori	1	63	58	44	14
Shimane	1	454	502	477	25
Okayama	4	885	760	742	18
Hiroshima	9	1975	1517	1369	148
Yamaguchi	5	496	511	475	36
Tokushima	2	744	760	708	52
Kagawa	2	175	178	175	3
Ehime	3	826	735	717	18
Kochi	2	143	154	132	22
Fukuoka	23	2700	2603	2385	218
Saga	3	710	712	638	74
Nagasaki	4	209	200	163	37
Kumamoto	3	902	987	888	99
Oita	5	434	402	391	11
Miyazaki	1	50	53	50	3
Kagoshima	8	1033	1098	1016	82

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.4/ Average of daily count.5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JULY 1949

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	122	15615	13199	12800	399
Hokkaido	6	439	465	431	34
Aomori	1	86	41	41	-
Iwate	1	60	107	1007	-
Miyagi	2	236	206	204	2
Akita	1	121	119	115	4
Yamagata	1	125	137	131	6
Fukushima	2	133	142	140	2
Ibaraki	2	115	94	93	1
Tochigi	4	272	266	242	24
Gumma	1	300	359	349	10
Saitama	4	431	350	331	19
Chiba	4	511	417	361	56
Tokyo	12	3272	3116	3116	-
Kanagawa	6	824	643	636	7
Niigata	1	190	236	234	2
Toyama	2	98	134	129	5
Ishikawa	3	256	199	193	6
Fukui	1	105	154	121	33
Yamanashi	1	52	60	56	4
Nagano	2	266	223	221	2
Gifu	1	199	2002	198	4
Shizuoka	3	299	329	313	16
Aichi	5	607	247	245	2
Mie	1	150	123	119	4
Shiga	1	150	120	120	0
Kyoto	5	539	387	377	10
Osaka	5	1545	1165	1142	23
Hyogo	6	1161	678	667	11
Nara	2	181	110	107	3
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	82	77	5
Shimane	1	38	43	42	1
Okayama	1	196	219	219	-
Hiroshima	4	293	294	289	5
Yamaguchi	2	98	112	98	14
Tokushima	3	223	171	169	2
Kagawa	1	90	65	62	3
Ehime	1	180	188	180	8
Kochi	2	174	153	141	12
Fukuoka	6	589	418	395	23
Saga	3	326	344	322	22
Nagasaki	2	90	39	37	2
Kumamoto	2	137	110	110	-
Oita	3	126	59	51	8
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	4	257	73	69	4

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JULY 1949

1/
LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patient	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	9132	8393	8373	20
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	587	587	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	650	511	511	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1200	973	973	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1200	1116	1116	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	43	43	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	205	281	273	8
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2550	2218	2218	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	642	658	646	12
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1120	1121	1121	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	885	885	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more2/ Average count made on the first and last day of each month3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.4/ Average of daily count.5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JULY 1949

1/

OTHER HOSPITALS

AREA	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2634	170728	418901	97953	320948
Hokkaido	202	11882	34508	6926	27582
Aomori	32	2512	5552	1711	3841
Iwate	45	3195	7166	2042	5124
Miyagi	59	4367	9538	2933	6605
Akita	35	2251	6012	1471	4541
Yamagata	25	2391	5676	1640	4036
Fukushima	47	2757	6650	1509	5141
Ibaraki	60	2770	4807	1226	3581
Tochigi	36	2303	3996	999	2997
Gumma	33	1876	3651	1010	2641
Saitama	95	3197	7254	1255	5999
Chiba	58	3795	5777	2183	3594
Tokyo	219	17974	45306	12057	33249
Kanagawa	103	7438	16543	4386	12157
Niigata	65	4274	11146	2730	8416
Toyama	37	1921	5570	1135	4435
Ishikawa	48	2937	7097	1825	5272
Fukui	22	1064	2600	566	2034
Yamanashi	21	974	1535	368	1167
Nagano	60	3406	6169	1504	4665
Gifu	42	1858	5429	1062	4367
Shizuoka	53	4827	8714	1992	6722
Aichi	112	5881	17457	3510	13947
Mie	59	3542	8050	1820	6230
Shiga	21	1115	3006	671	2335
Kyoto	67	6358	11729	3185	8544
Osaka	122	11519	24987	6093	18894
Hyogo	99	5537	16979	3485	13494
Nara	13	712	2339	315	2024
Wakayama	23	1480	3459	850	2609
Tottori	16	1626	3389	1048	2341
Shimane	20	1355	3100	913	2187
Okayama	51	2666	6570	1537	5033
Hiroshima	69	4164	11845	2019	9826
Yamaguchi	63	4218	9337	2137	7200
Tokushima	25	992	2006	500	1506
Kagawa	30	1816	3178	808	2370
Ehime	39	1994	5256	845	4411
Kochi	34	1434	3382	911	2471
Fukuoka	108	9165	42677	6306	36371
Saga	49	2180	5549	1259	4290
Nagasaki	57	4266	7179	2460	4719
Fumamoto	64	2940	8064	1550	6514
Oita	29	2371	3050	1301	1749
Miyazaki	34	1646	3101	1033	2068
Kagoshima	33	1782	2516	867	1649

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

